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THE HUMAN LADDER

—B. F. Ferreira

A facsimile reproduction of 10 ft. 3 in. long and 10 in. wide Mss. copy in Arabic and Persian characters of the "Ahad Nameh" or Charter of Liberty given by Prophet Mahomed and his son-in-law Hazrat Ali, the fourth Khalifa, to the Zoroastrian community, in the possession of Mr. Nanabhoy F. Mama, B.A., LL. B., an account of which appears on Page I of this issue.

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Prophet Mahomed's Charter Of Liberty To Zoroastrians

The "Ahad Nameh"—Its Interesting History And Connection With Illustrious Dastur Dinyar, Constant Companion Of The Prophet

The late Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Jeejibhoy (1825-1882).

Mr. Nanabhoy F. Mama, B.A. LL.B.

(By JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA)

In the possession of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Mama, B.A., LL.B., a well-known Parsi lawyer now living in retirement at Tardeo, Bombay, there is a curious, ancient-looking and much worn-out manuscript, 10 ft. 3 in. long and 10 in. broad, divided into three sections, the first two of which are in Arabic characters and the third in Persian. The calligraphy is bold and clear and the manuscript is occasionally embellished with golden characters and drawings as well, so that the whole document presents a striking appearance.

This strange manuscript, which unfortunately bears neither the date nor the name of the calligraphist, formed part of the valuable library of the late Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Jeejibhoy (1825-1882), the youngest son of Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, the first Parsi Baronet. Mr. Sorabji was a distinguished scholar of Arabic and Persian literature and history and wrote a number of works, among which may be mentioned "Tuqvinti-din-i-Mazdiasna" (1851), "Raheh Parsah" (1852), "Johareh Zindaganih" (1855), "Tosipheh Zarathost" (1868), and "Tophieh Jamsheed" (1848), which was a Gujerati translation of the Persian work "Kilideh Danesh."

In the first of these works, Mr. Sorabji has reproduced the text of the manuscript, above-named, and drawn the attention of the Parsi community to the very great importance of the document, which purports to be the Charters of Liberty granted by the Holy Prophet Mahomed and his illustrious son-in-law, Hazrat Ali, the fourth Khalifa, to the Zoroastrian community of those days, assuring them of protection from religious persecution. These Charters are collectively known to Zoroastrians as the "Ahad Nameh."

According to the Zoroastrian tradition, the first Charter of the "Ahad Nameh" was inscribed in the very handwriting of Hazrat Ali on "red coloured goat skin" and was handed over, at the direction of the Prophet, by Hazrat Ali to Farrukhbin Shakhsan, a brother of Salman-al-Farsi, otherwise known as Dastur Dinyar, an Iranian scholar and saint, who was a constant companion of the Prophet, and who was described by the Prophet himself as "Ahl-al-Bait" or "one of the household" (of the Prophet), so great was the attachment and regard of the Prophet for this great Iranian Dastur.

The second and third Charters were given by Hazrat Ali to a Zoroastrian, named Bahram Shad bin Khiradars and through him to the whole Zoroastrian community.

Dastur Dinyar appears to have been born in Iran in the reign of Nowsherwan-e-Adle, the Just, in the middle of the 6th century, A. D., and to have travelled far and wide in later years and to have met Prophet Mahomed in Arabia when the latter was of the age of 28 (or, some say, 25), and created a great impression on the latter on account of his piety, learning and sagacity.

The Dastur, who was some 40 years senior of the Prophet, is stated to have embraced Islam some time later and contributed materially to shape the teachings of the Prophet on various points. He was present at the siege of Medina and advised the Prophet to have trenches dug round the city, a device which saved the city from capture by the enemy.

The following tribute to this illustrious Iranian from the pen of Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, I. C. S., a recognised authority on Islamic History, is well worth reproduction inasmuch as it shows that the greatness of the Dastur rests not merely on Zoroastrian tradition, but also on Islamic tradition:——

"Salman was indeed a great man. He was one of the early pioneers in the search for a new universal Religion, not based on Race, Country, or Climate, and open to the poor, the ignorant, the intellectually backward, as well as to those gifted in the matter of worldly advantages, talents, and the highest philosophic insight. His Dastur ancestry helped him to judge between what was merely traditional in religion and what had living, growing force in the new evolution of the world.

Like the Greek philosopher Pythagoras, who also migrated from his country in search of Knowledge, Ideas, and Spiritual Enlightenment, Salman travelled through Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Arabia gathering information, and building up his lovable personality. He was well acquainted with the Christian religion, and it was through that door that he searched out Medina and the new Teacher who made Medina the base of the great religious world revolution known as Islam.

The Holy Prophet loved him, and when a dispute arose as to whether Salman was to be classed as being of the "Muhajirs" (men who had emigrated from Mecca in aid of the Prophet's cause) or of the "Ansar" (men of Medina who invited the Prophet and espoused his cause), the Prophet declared him to be of the "Ahl-ul-Bait" (of the family circle).

At the conquest of Persia Salman was appointed Amin of Madain, the composite city, which was Greek, Roman, Persian, and Arab. He died there in A. H. 33 (A. C. 656). He had all the virtues of a scholar, a sincere worshipper, a friend, and a man. Endowed with great gifts, he was yet humble. He attracted all men to him by his magnetic personality."

This tribute is paid to the Dastur by Mr. Yusuf Ali, in the course of a communication addressed by him to Mr. J. E. Saklatwalla, who has written a sketch of the Dastur.

The Mss. of the "Ahad Nameh" which came into the possession of the late Mr. Sorabji Jamsedji Jeejibhoy, was either a direct copy of the original or a copy of a copy on red vellum, said to have been in existence at the time of Mr. Sorabji. Neither the original "Ahad Nameh" on "red coloured goat skin" nor the copy on "red vellum" are traceable now, though it has been stated that the latter went into the possession of the late Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy, a clerk of the Parsi Panchayat.

After Mr. Sorabji's death in 1882, the present Mss. passed into the hands of his son, the late Mr. Nusserwanji, brother-in-law of the mother of its present possessor, Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Mama. On the death of Mr. Nusserwanji, his heirs presented this Mss., along with a good many of his books, to Mr. Mama. For some years the Mss., which was in the form of a lengthy scroll and which was enclosed in a rusty tin cylindar lay unnoticed and undecyphered in a godown, being mistaken for some old horoscope or other unimportant document.

Only when a translation of the "Ahad Nameh" by the late Mr. G. K. Nariman from the text given in Mr. Sorabji's book appeared in print, Mr. Mama realised the value of the Mss. and he has since taken the utmost care to have it properly framed and preserved, though it has become very brittle and faded.

Mr. Nariman, unfortunately, was not aware of the existence of this Mss. when he published his translation in the Marker Literary Series in 1925 under the auspices of the Iran League, Bombay. Mr. Nariman has written a learned Introduction to his translation, which may be read with interest by all who wish to know more about the

(Continued On Page 53)

Japan Tightens Its Belt

Shortens Matches, Tans Rat Skins, Wears Wooden Clogs Instead Of Leather Shoes, In Interests Of War Economy

Japan has reached the point where the length of a match stick and the skin of a rat represent important economic factors in continuing the war with China, writes the Tokio correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

So do toothpaste and tinfoil, toy balloons and chocolate bars freckle cream and caviar, bathing suits and chewing gum, bookbindings and teacup decorations, golf balls and patent medicine and a thousand and one other things which might seem far removed from the 'sinews of war."

Japan is not a nation of raw products. The materials that go into these things must be imported, paid for abroad. The nation has embarked on a vast programme for retrenchment. Not even blockaded Germany of the World War could have been so tightly laced as Japan is today. It is a deliberate policy of scarcity.

Chemists in the Ministry of Agriculture are tanning rats skins in their search for a leather substitute. The government has asked match manufacturers to reduce the length of the stick by .29 inches.

Shortening of the matchstick. it is estimated, would save 1,000,000 yen a year, enough to keep the army going in China, at current spending rates, for about one hour and five minutes.

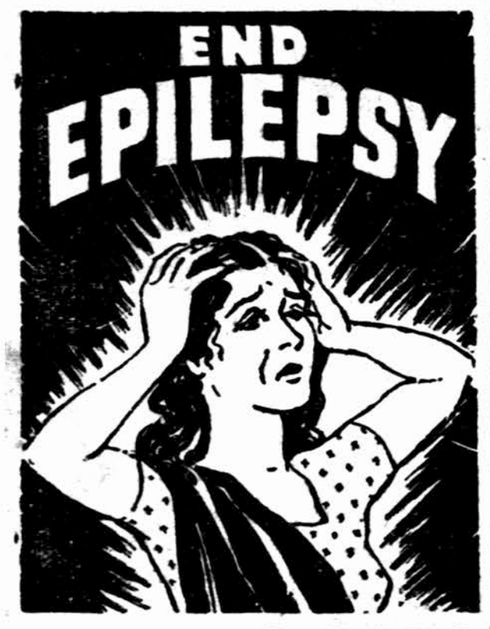
Major commodities, such as metals, oil, cotton, leather and chemicals, long ago fell under the rationing system or were marked for removal from the market. The private citizen may buy only two gallons of gasoline a day.

More recently the government removed all raw cotton and cotton cloth from domestic use. Iron is scarer than gold. It is hard now to buy an iron frying pan; a month from now it will be impossible.

Patriotic publicity tells the peopie to wear wooden clogs instead of leather shoes. Since rubber is so valuable, there are no more toy balloons and fewer golf balls.

In the midst of all this one loud and critical voice was heard. Baron General Sado Araki, veteran of all Japan's modern wars, said:

"The nation seems to be carrying its sacrifices to extreme. A quick victory is contrary to the real trend of affairs. The public can go without leather shoes for a while ,but it can't wear clogs for twenty or thirty years, the period over which, if necessary, we are determined to fight."



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BLIND GIRL'S DOG

British Ministry's "Gesture"

Shortly before Miss Hazel Hurst, the blind American girl, sailed for New York from London, a few weeks ago, she was granted permission by the Ministry of Agriculture to go on shore, where she walked about with her guide-dog Babe accompanying her.

On arrival in London she refused to land without her Alsatian guide-dog, which would have been put in quarantine for six months on being brought ashore.

The Ministry of Agriculture agreed at last to repeated requests by the American Ambassador, and a representative of the Embassy immediately hurried to the Albert Dock and accompanied Miss Hurst ashore.

When a reporter spoke to Miss Hurst in her cabin afterwards she said: "It is wonderful after being on board the ship for so long to go ashore with Babe. I have breathed the air of England and walked on English soil and my guide-dog has been allowed to go with me. This final gesture by your Government will never be forgotten."

PEACE BASED ON JUSTICE

Haile Selassie's Message To Youth

Haile Selassie. Emperor of Ethiopia, recorded in London a statement for the second World Youth Congress, to be held in New York. The record was taken by the British delegation to the United States, where it will be broadcast. The statement says:

If the youth of to-day have acquired better opportunities than their predecessors to make their voice heard, let them not also forget that their responsibilities have correspondingly increased. They must insist not on mere "peace" but on peace derived from treaty, from law, and from justice. The League of Nations is the only great international institution established to maintain such a peace, but it is precisely for this reason that my country relied upon it for defence.

THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTER

(BY EDMUND VANCE COOKE—1866-1932)

She was a doctor's child, and he
Embraced the opportunity
From all disease to make her free
With absolute immunity.

"And first," said he, "as I endorse
Prevention of diphtheria,
This anti-toxin from a horse
Should kill some bad bacteria.

"This vaccine virus from a cow
(And I endorse it fully)
Should help along and anyhow
"Twill make the child feel 'bully.'

"Of snake-bite serum just a touch;
We get it from a rabbit
Which we have bitten up so much
It really likes the habit.

"Some meningitis toxin, too,
Would better be injected;
A guinea pig we strain it through
To get it disinfected.

"Some various serums of my own
I'm rather sure will answer,
I make them for all troubles known.
From freckles up to cancer."

Alas! Alas! for all his pains
The end was scarce desirous;
She soon had nothing in her veins
But various kinds of virus.

Part horse, part cow, part sheep, part goat;
Her laugh was half a whinny;
"Dear me," said he, "she's half a shoat
And make her partly human!"

"A girl who bleats and chews a cud
Will never make a woman;
I'd better get some good clean blood
And make her partly human!"

(Poem included in Cooke's work entitled' "I rule the House,', published by Dodge Publishing Co., N. Y.)

ITALIAN FASCISTS "OUTLAW" MAYOR OF NEW YORK

The Fascist newspaper "Il Tevere" applies the Fascist racist doctrine to Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York by saying he had no right to belong to "our race."

Replying to another Rome newspaper, "Il Piccolo," which recently characterized Mr. La Guardia as the "popular Italo-American Mayor of New York," "Il Tevere" says:—

"Popular La Guardia? Without doubt. At the time of sanctions, in fact, he won large and well-merited popularity by delivering a series of infamous speeches against Italy, seeking, mongrel that he is, to take advantage of his origin (geographical, but not ethnological, because he does not belong to our race) to bring pressure on Italians of New York and open an abyss between them and Fascist organizations."

WORLD LIBRARY CONGRESS

The International Library Congress for 1940 will be held in Germany and so link up with the commemorative celebrations that year of Johannes Genfleisch Gutenberg, who invented in Germany the art of printing. Gutenberg was born in Mainz about the year 1400. The sessions of the Congress are to be held at Berlin, Leipzig and Frankfort.

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GREEN GOD

(A Fantasy)

By D. F. KARAKA.

On the lonesome road from Satara, a caravan moved gently towards the village of Mahableshwar For six hours it had followed the trek The grey dusk had spread like a pall over the countryside, and the beasts had tired and the bells that were tingling at their feet were growing fainter with every step and their echo began to fade in the whispering of the wind that blew from the high regions of the Western Ghats. It was a long and winding road, encircling the red rocks with gentle embraces, and every half hour as you looked out of the caravan, men in the valley below seemed to dwindle more and more into insignificance, and in the vastness of nature and under the indifferent heavens their moaning seemed so very petty.

The caravan carried a strange assortment of people. The village patil sat beside the labourer, and old women who had their faces half hidden behind the curtain of modesty were looking blankly at the road they had just left behind. But in one corner, unnoticed by this motley crowd, the features of a stranger, a foreigner in this part of the world, could, from their obscurity, be deciphered. There was little doubt that by blood he was English, though his English ancestry had left no mark on his countenance, now hardened by the passing of time and disillusioned by the march of events which had passed by him and left him cold—a disinterested spectator watching with no great enthusiasm the joys and sorrows of his fellowmen. He had covered the span of many years

* * * *

Fortune had not been kind to him and he was forced to make this journey in the only manner he could now afford. For he had come a long way to replace what he had taken a long while ago, in the days when he could still feel the blood running through his veins, when he knew no fear, and when he was not even afraid of death. He was then a man full of adventure, and unarmed would step into the jungle to try the strength of his naked arms on the wild beasts that roamed the lonesome woods

Yes, it was a long time ago, he thought, as he fondled his briar, that had been his sole companion through the weary years that poverty had brought in its trail. A long time back—it was in the last years of the reign of Queen Victoria, when parasites hung round the stage doors to pick up the skirts of the naughty nineties and prudes heaved sighs of despair for the little sinners that crossed their path. That was the England he had once before left to come to this part of the world, which had filled with distinction the pages of Indian history, and which read like the stories of knights bold and adventures that made even the most fearless gasp for breath Folk-lore had made this Maharatta country a land of enchantment and the simple beliefs of man had woven round it a thread of mysticism. Buddha was only one of the gods and every hillock had its story

* * * *

Looking back he remembered how he had read one evening, sitting in the park with the sun shining out of English skies, of the glamour of these distant lands. By his side was the woman he wooed, Mary Fitton or as he called her "The Dark Lady of My Unwritten Sonnets." Though a product of the Victorian age, she lived the life of a sophisticated woman of the century that was yet to dawn. She had a twinkle in her eye and used it to some purpose on the men that came her way. To her they were ships that passed in the middle of the night, but in the morning no sailing mast trailed along the horizon. Her mouth was sensuous and her smile had the cunning of a tigress. In her wake had followed much destruction and the loss of human life was a trifle which did not ruffle her. But it was all so long ago.

Midst their ramblings in folk-lore they had by chance stumbled on a passage which narrated the story of the little god with the green eye, the most precious emerald that had ever been and which no mortal had ventured to dismember from the stone god, for the wrath of that god was more than a mere legend and death was too high a stake to gamble with. The little hill on which the god stood was called the Mount of the Green God It was a little Mecca of its own, drawing to its worship pilgrims, who believed that therein lay the secret of life and the legend said that those who offered to it a human sacrifice would have a new span of years allotted to them, and that even death was not yet to be.

* * * *

This story caught the fancy of Mary Fitton and in her desire to test the love of her man, she made it the price of herself—a price she knew he would never pay. But, in his zeal he had accepted the bargain, for life without a taste of her meant little and some day he knew he must die. He accepted and she gave and on his perilous quest he ventured out, going up this same road from Satara, climbing slowly the winding road of Fate, he knew not where or whither. It was long ago.

He looked down the valley now, as if taking one last glimpse of the green pastures that still glowed with the pulse of life. The work of God had not changed one jot in its creation. But, on that one hill alone, which he could in the distance barely see, he was told no tree nor plant had ever grown since the little god had lost his green eye. For he had kept the promise he made to Mary Fitton and after much hazard had brought back to her in England the stone she had so desired. What he went through in the getting of it he had never related to any mortal soul, nor would he now His hand went instinctively to his breast pocket in which the jewel now rested, and he felt it there beside his failing heart, throbbing with the last beats of his ending life.

With the lapse of time which marked his absence, this woman had changed and in her fickleness had changed her mind. All he knew was that after he left, to her a girl was born—his child, which he had yet to see.

Many years passed and he guarded his jewel, the only thing in life he cared for, his most precious treasure, his only safeguard for the preservation of life.

* * * *

Time went on and in its train came the Great War and he enlisted. He was getting on in years and was tired of his lonesome existence, for neither man nor beast cared for his company and at the touch of him the very flowers in the garden would perish. More than once was he wounded, and given up for dead in the field of battle, but to the amazement of the best medical men he would recover from whatever ailment he suffered. The four years of bloodshed passed as if in a flash and he came back to England, a broken and disillusioned man, having lived for nothing but the love of a woman he had only once enjoyed and having crucified his life for a thrill he never again experienced. The frame work of his body was falling to bits, but in spite of all the visible signs of death, nothing ever happened to him. He had been named by the neighbours as the Man of Life, and the curious had one eye on this man of mystery

* * * *

At last he retired in the seclusion of his own thoughts and bought a little cottage in a village in Berkshire. One day something prevailed upon him to go to the village fete and see the Queen of May crowned. He pushed his way through the throng of men and women who had gathered for this yearly festival. In the midst of this conglomeration of revellers was the little Queen herself, with her golden hair hanging loosely by her side, with a laurel wreath like a halo around her, young, the very picture of innocence, in years barely twenty, her lips aglow with life and untouched by any man. He watched her from the distance, closely, saw a familiar gleam in her eye, a strange resemblance to something that he had seen so often in his dreams. He watched her more closely. Yes, it was as if Mary Fitton had come to life again. Only she was much younger.

At the end of the festival he followed her closely Not once did she turn, nor even did she quicken her pace. Faster he moved, till he was walking side by side her. He gripped her by the hand. She did not scream Under the light of the moon they halted. He saw her clearly. Beyond doubt this was the daughter of the woman he had loved—his own child.

* * * *

Dumbfounded he stood with this young woman in his arms. From his eyes the tears rolled. But nothing moved her. Her face seemed to change in the glimmer of the moonlight. It was only the moon playing funny tricks, he thought. No—it had really changed. It seemed to grow older before his very eyes as if she was running through life at a break-neck pace. Twenty—thirty—forty years rolled by in the twinkling of an eye. God! It was now an old haggard woman, that he held in his arms. He left it there by the wayside, a dead corpse without any pulse—this woman he had only a few hours ago seen so full of the joy of life. Even now in the caravan her face lingered before his eyes, as he sucked his pipe.

To-morrow he would reach the Mount of the Green God. To-morrow the little god would look once more at him through his green eye. To-morrow would death release him. He had lived enough.

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An optimist is any one who believes that the shadow lurking just around the corner is old man prosperity coming toward him.

Tide Of Nationalism Sweeps Through Countries Of Near East

Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Iraq And Afghanistan Follow Turkey's Lead In Reconstruction

Along the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean, on the sands of Arabia and along the Nile, a new and challenging factor is arising in world affairs—the nationalism of the Near Eastern peoples. In Palestine the temperature of nationalism is running higher as Arabs and Jews continue to clash. To the north the Turkish military occupation of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, the northernmost tip of Syria, in which some thousands of Turks live, indicates the growing strength of the new Turkey. Throughout the Near Eastern world nationalism is forging great changes, intellectually, socially and politically, writes Mr. Hans Kohn in "New York Times Magazine."

Less than twenty years ago, though clearly discernible in its beginnings, Near Eastern nationalism was still regarded as unimportant. Imperialist powers of Europe thought they could easily control it by a show of force and by a dexterous policy. They no longer think so. They now look to the lands of the Near East with apprehension. They see the peoples coming of age, asserting themselves on the map of the world.

Situated on a strategic spot on the globe, the Near East stretches from the Dardanelles to the mountains of Afghanistan, on the frontiers of India; from the Persian coast on the Caspian, across the sands of Arabia and the Red Sea to the valley of the Nile in Egypt. Within this area are great States and small—Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt. Among its mountains, deserts and fertile valleys history first began to write its records and three great world religions were born.

Ancient Passivity Broken

For the most part the vast area of the Near East is thinly populated. With the exception of oil in Southwestern Persia and in Iraq it is a region poor in natural resources. Great expanses of the Near East are barren burning sand under a burning sun. Only along the Nile and in other river valleys, and in a few regions where irrigation has come to make the soil fertile, do crops grow in abundance.

In no part of the world have the changes since the World War been greater than in this region. The present Turkish Republic bears no resemblance to the old Ottoman Empire which crumbled in 1920. In Egypt, for the first time in two thousand years, an independent king sit on the throne of the Pharaohs, strictly limited in his power by a democratic Constitution. Throughout the Near East nationalism, secularism and industrialism have transformed an ancient way of life. Perhaps the change is best symbolized by the fact that the motor car and airplane have deposed the camel as ruler of the desert.

Everywhere newspapers and public meetings, clubs and Parliaments, festivals and demonstrations are seeking to educate the people to new social and political attitudes. Ancient passivity is being broken; a new initiative is being awakened.

Turkey has taken the lead in reconstruction. But the other countries are following her on the road to progress. Cities are being rebuilt (Cairo and Baghdad as well as Ankara), motor roads connect villages, and electric wires and factory chimneys stand out against the sky. Native capital is flowing into business and industry; for the first time banks, factories and transportation companies are being run by natives.

Attention is being paid also to the promotion of public health and to the intensification of agriculture. Villages are being supplied with more adequate water facilities. Model farms and cooperative societies are helping to teach farmers how to diversify their crops. And throughout the Near East schools are being founded to help spread universal education.

Lesser Emphasis On Religion

Perhaps the most interesting change which the new nationalism has brought to the Near East is reflected in the lesser emphasis put upon religion. Until relatively recent years the emotional and social life of the Near Eastern peoples was entirely dominated by religion. Although among the older generation the sentiments of hostility toward persons of different beliefs are still alive if slumbering, in the younger generation there has been a far-reaching transformation. Common schools, common political ideals, common economic enterprises bring the various groups of youth together. Religion as it was known before is not dead, but it no longer dominates political and social life. Nationalism does that.

In Turkey Islam is no longer the religion of State. Mohammedans and Christians co-operate as closely in Egypt as in Damascus. Frequently leaders in the nationalist movements are native Christians. In nationalist processions the Cross mingles with the Crescent.

With the secularization of political and social life there has been a great change in the status of women. The veil is disappearing, in Turkey women have achieved complete equality, in Syria and Egypt a nascent feminist movement is fighting for the emancipation of womanhood. Everywhere native women participate in the political struggles and movements of their people.

Western sport has penetrated the Near East and has brought a new element into oriental life. Other importations from the West are stamping themselves on oriental ways. Thus the old is severely bruised by the new. All forms of activity and life are in the process of change.

A Complete Transformation

How complete the transformation has been in the Near East can only be accurately gauged by looking back a few generations. In the nineteenth century the Turk was known as the "sick man," but the name could have been applied as well to the Persian or to the Egyptian and other peoples of the Near East. Around their sickbeds the major powers of Europe were waiting, full of jealousy and distrust, hoping to inherit the lands of the dying peoples.

Politically, socially and economically the Near East decayed. The masses lived in great poverty and ignorance, their lives overshadowed by religious tradition. Mohammedans and Christians lived apart, and suspicion and hatred animated the sects. Here Islam preserved the rites and customs consecrated by tradition, and the Christian churches recalled the times of the Crusades.

The upper classes were content to imitate the luxurious facade of Europe. What there was of modern economic life was in the hands of foreigners and to them went all the profits. For the masses of people commerce and trade remained, as in the Middle Ages, concentrated in the narrow and vaulted lanes of the crowded bazaars. Life seemed to stand still in the "unchanging East."

At the beginning of the present century there came the first signs of change. The small educated upper middle class which had come into contact with European ideas started a nationalist movement. They aimed at liberation from direct foreign influence and at the introduction of reforms patterned after Western models.

Events in other parts of the world had repercussions in the Near East. The victory of oriental Japan over Russia gave the nationalist movement in the Near East increased momentum. The fact that Japan, a small and little-known Asiatic country, had been enabled by the adoption of modern methods and technique to defeat a mighty European military power, deeply impressed natives in Asia Minor and in Northern Africa.

Under the influence of Japan's victory and of the Russian Revolution of 1905 a revolt broke out in Persia where the Shah was forced to grant a new Constitution. In 1908, the Young Turks, nationalists and reformers, seized power in Constantinople and ended the era of Abdul Hamid. At the same time, in Egypt, Mustafa Kemal organised the urban-intelligentsia into a national party and demanded independence of Great Britain. In Arabia leaders started to form their first revolutionary groups with the aim of Arab independence and unity.

In the years before the World War these nationalist movements remained confined to a thin class of officers, lawyers and writers. With the war, however, came a great change; the masses began to participate in the movements toward freedom. The demands for democracy and the self-determination of peoples, which the leaders of the Western world were sounding, were heard by the peoples of the Near East.

Strong leaders arose to unite their peoples and to oppose demands from the West. Mustapha Kemal, a former officer in the Turkish Army, put the stamp of his personality on his country and to a lesser degree on all of the Near East. His example was followed by Reza Khan, who rose from the position of private in the Persian Army to become Shah of an ancient empire. In Arabia Faisal Ibn Husain and Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, despite dynastic rivalries, laid the foundations for the unification of the Arab lands.

Humiliating Treaties Torn Up

Turkey tore up the peace treaty of Sevres which had been forced on her and negotiated in 1923 the Treaty of Lausanne with the major powers; this treaty made her stronger than she had been in 150 years. Reza Khan forced the British to recognise the full sovereignty of Persia. Egypt insisted upon independence and by successive stages the Egyptian nationalists were able to achieve their goal of freedom in 1937.

The mandates had to be abandoned or modified by Britain and France. In 1932, Iraq, a British-mandated area, became an independent member of the League of Nations. In 1936 France promised Syria her full independence after a transitional period of three years. And now in Palestine, Britain is facing the puzzling problem of two nationalist movements—the Arab and Jewish.

To-day there is a community of interests among the peoples of the Near East. A Near Eastern Entente exists; its present members are Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Iraq; soon Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria may join.

Nationalism in the Near East must still travel a long road before it reaches maturity. But it is alive and growing, and the imperialist powers of Europe must reckon with it.

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India's Holy Of Holies

Benares, Its Picturesque Temples And Fort

(By S. K. C.)

Devi Ahilyabai's Ghat, Benares.

Situated on the beautiful banks of the river Ganges the city of Benares is the holiest place of Hindu pilgrimage in India. The kingdom of Kashi, as Benares is otherwise also known has existed from time immemorial. There is mention of this kingdom in Sanskrit and Buddhist literature. The present ruling family of Benares belongs to the Sarjupari branch of the Brahmin community and is descended from Shrimant Krishna Misra, author of the well-known Sanskrit drama, "Prabodha-Chandrodaya."

Out of confusion that followed the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb, the province of Benares, emerged as recognised by Sadat Ali Burhanne Mulk, the first Nawab of Oudh, who, in return for a sum of six lakhs of rupees leased it along with the two other neighbouring sarkars of Jaunpore and Ghazipore to his friend, Mir Rastum Ali. On the fall of Rastum Ali from the good graces of the Nawab, Wazir Raja Mansa Ram became the actual ruler of the Sarkars of Benares, Jaunpore and Ghazipore and obtained a 'sanad' from the Emperor Mohamad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son, Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1770. During the 30 years of Raja Balwant Singh's reign attempts were unsuccessfully made by Nawat Safdar Jung and successor, Shaja-u-dowlah of Oudh, to destroy the independence of the Raja, but the great Raja strengthened his position and gradually consolidated his possessions and threw off his normal allegiance to Oudh and after conquering neighbouring chieftains with great tact and bravery, set himself up as an independent ruler. He conquered the forts of Bhudohee, Patita, Lateepore, Bejeygarh and many others. He at first built the fort of Ganapore and abandoned it, as being too insecure, and built the great fort of Ramnagar in 1752 on the banks of the sacred Ganges opposite to Benares, which has since been the chief residence of his descendants. Warren Hastings once said in praise of the Ramnagar fort thus: 'The intricacy of the apartments and passages of the palace was such that a cautious officer would hasitate under any circumstances to enter it.'

Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770. He was a great hero and a consumate statesman and was endowed with high intelligence, courage and perseverance and political sagacity. His famous sword has been preserved in the fort of Ramnagar and is worshipped every year on the occasion of the Dasara festival by His Highness the Maharajah of Benares. Raja Chet Singh, son of Raja Balwant Singh by a Rajput wife, succeeded him in 1770, but in 1781 Warren Hastings fell out with him and he was deposed. He fled to Gwalior and lived there for a long time. Raja Mahip Narayan, who succeeded him, was a pious and good-natured man, but he could not control the various turbulent elements residing in his vast dominions and he, therefore, with the advice of Mr. Duncan, then resident of Benares, by agreement of 1794 gave over his vast territory to the British Government to be managed and administered by them, retaining three Parganas of Badohi, Gangapur and Kera Mangrawa (Chakia) known as the family domains, under his own management. The province of Benares was ceded to the British Government under certain conditions modified from time to time and under this His Highness the Maharaja receives a sum of one lakh of rupees as surplus revenue. Although from 1794 the province of Benares passed into the hands of the British Government, the latter, in the subsequent sanads granted to Raja Udit Narayan Singh and Ishwari Prasad Narayan Singh, accepted them as real proprietors of the province, subject to the provisions of the agreement of 1774. The Rajas, therefore, continued to be and are still styled Rajas of Benares.

Raja Mahip Narayan Singh died at the young age of 33 years in 1795 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Udit Narayan Singh, who in return was succeeded in 1835 by his adopted son and nephew, Raja Ishwari Prashad Narayan Singh, who died in 1889. He was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Maharaja Prabhu Narayan Singh who breathed his last on August 4, 1931.

MONKEY TEMPLE.

The most picturesque temple in Benares is the Durga Temple." known as the 'Monkey Temple." It is stained with red orchre and stands in a quadrangle surrounded by high walls. The temple and the fine tank adjoining it were constructed by a Maratha Rani in the 18th century. During the Durga Puja lakhs of people come to this temple for worship.

GOLDEN TEMPLE

The Golden Temple is dédicated to Shiva and is known as the Adi Bisheshwar. The temple is surrounded by very narrow crowded streets and at the south-east is a 'shivala.' Outside this temple is the Shrine of Panichar, the Planet Saturn. The image is a round silver disc, from which hangs an apron or cloth which prevents one remarking that it is a head without a body. A garland hangs from either ear and a canopy is spread above.

TEMPLE OF ANNAPURNA

A few yards beyond this is the Temple of Annapurna, a goddess whose name is compound of 'Anna', 'food', and 'Purna' 'who is filled.' She is supposed to have express orders from Sri Bisheshwar to feed the inhabitants of Benares and in front of this temple are always seen a number of beggars. It was built in 1725 by Baji Rao. There are four shrines in this temple dedicated to Ganesh, Gauri, Shanker, and the Monkey-god, Hanuman.

Life would be a lot simpler if everyone you met didn't have a cure to suggest for its ailments.

Ram Ghat, and Aurangzeb's Mosque, Benares.

"James, run and tell the cook that she is dismissed—the sea is too salt again."

Pleasant Homes

The Fine Art Of Being A Good Hostess

There's a fine art to this business of being a hostess. And for the sake of brides just starting out on their careers, here are some of the rules:

Yourself, first of all. No use to try to put a party over unless you are looking like a million. So have a festive dress all ready to slip into at the witching hour and a schedule that permits a last minute primping 'after' you've got everything finished in the kitchen.

On High Point

THE MENU. NEXT—Whether it's a company dinner, coffee and cake on the porch, or iced punch in state, have one interesting touch. Something unexpected in homemade cake; sandwich filling that will enchant the men; a salad that is as beautiful to see as it is good to eat. If you have one high point, you can get by with staples for the rest. That makes even a big occasion easy to put over.

THE APPOINTMENTS—Have all the dishes and all the glassware you're going to need sparkling on trays ready to bring forth to set the table whether it's for buffet supper, formal dinner or tea on the porch. It will save no end of flutter or dish washing during your party. The ideal way is to settle on the kind of entertaining you can do best, then buy enough China or glass to serve as many people as you're likely to have at once. This need not all be such expensive ware, but it's better to skimp somewhere else in order to afford it.

THE DECORATIONS—Flowers arranged where they do most good and in colours that do things for the house. From the garden if possible, but when there isn't just the right thing available for the picking, don't hesitate to balance the budget to include some "boughten" blooms. They'll be well worth the investment.

Don't Wear Yourself Out

THE HOUSE ITSELF—Don't try to refix the whole place the day before company comes. If you start too many ambitious plans for changes just before the party you'll get all involved and probably not finish anyway—only make a wreck of yourself. Just clean up enough to be presentable. Be sure there's a place for coats and hats and a good mirror for the ladies.

THE GUESTS—Invite as few as possible just because you think you should. Ask people you really enjoy. And if they're a conversational argumentative gang, just turn them loose to talk. If they need entertainment try to think up a speciality and provide for it—a screen for home movies, a table for pingpong, or just bridge if you must—after all it's pretty sure-fire entertainment for a lot of people.

(Copyright).

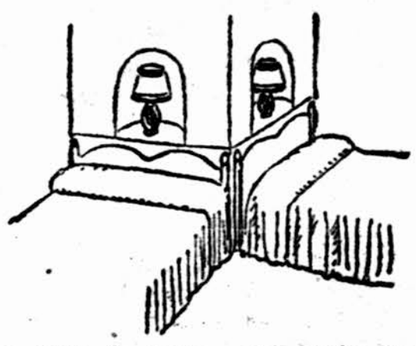
Space Saving

We're always crabbing about twin beds. For purely practical reasons, rest assured. Because most bedrooms aren't big enough to hold them and leave room enough to turn around in. Besides, it takes just twice as much bedding and laundry to run them.

And yet, twin beds are a lot more comfortable for twisters and turners. Besides they do look more stylish somehow. We asked a decorator friend of ours for her ideas on the subject.

As I Like It

"Oh, I don't have any trouble arranging a room with twin beds." said she from beneath a new wide-brimmed summer straw. "I just put them where I please, instead of right out in the middle of the floor in the usual way."



One way to keep the twin beds from using up all the space in the room.

"For example," we encouraged her to go on.

"Well, as often as possible I place them so that they can each have a long side to the wall. That saves loads of space. It works best if there are two opposite walls of the room that the beds can go against, leaving the middle of the floor clear. But if there aren't two opposite walls with corners free, I use one corner, building in a false square of compo board, like this." She got out a pencil. "I have a lamp niche on each side with a shelf for books, radio, clock and so on at the head of each bed—that takes the place of bedside tables. Or if you just have studio cots instead of beds with heads and feet, then of course you can have your corner built-in just table height for lamps, books and the like with storage space within."

End To End

"Another thing you can do with simple low beds is to place them end to end along one long wall. Or place the two beds together alongside and clamp them tightly. Then use one spread for both—continental fashion; at least that saves the space between the beds yet gives the comfort of twin beds. Of course, you know about that new bed with a single headboard but two springs and mattresses that pull apart easily.

"Then there is that old trick of taking off the footboards of twin beds to make them look smaller. It still works though. Another optical illusion that achieves an effect of greater spaciousness is to have the spreads the same colour as the carpet or the walls."

(Copyright)

VISUAL INSTRUCTION IN GERMANY

An Object-Lesson For India

(BY K. S. HIRLEKAR)

It was during the last world war the potentialities of film for education were discovered and efforts were made in many continental countries by both private and Government agencies to encourage the production and exhibition of educational films in cinemas as also in schools.

However, the German Government took the initiative in this regard in the year 1934. On June 26th, the Minister for Education, Mr. Bernhard Rust issued a decree which recognised the value of film in education and laid down rules and regulations for its systematic introduction in educational institutions. A few sentences from the preamble of this decree are worthwhile quoting here:

"It is my will that the Film will without any delay, be given in schools and colleges its proper place, which it deserves—. In order to attain the fulfilment of the objects set forth above, it is important that all German schools will be equipped with film projectors and the necessary instructional film will be produced through the close co-operation of experienced teachers, college professors and film producers."

For this purpose a new institution called "Reichsstelle fuer Unterrichtsfilme" (German Federal Department for Visual Instruction), was set up and it was entrusted with all the work administrative, organisational and otherwise, referred to in the Minister's decree. This institution has, to a considerable extent, carried out the task in an excellent manner which will be clear from the following figures

A Projector For Every School

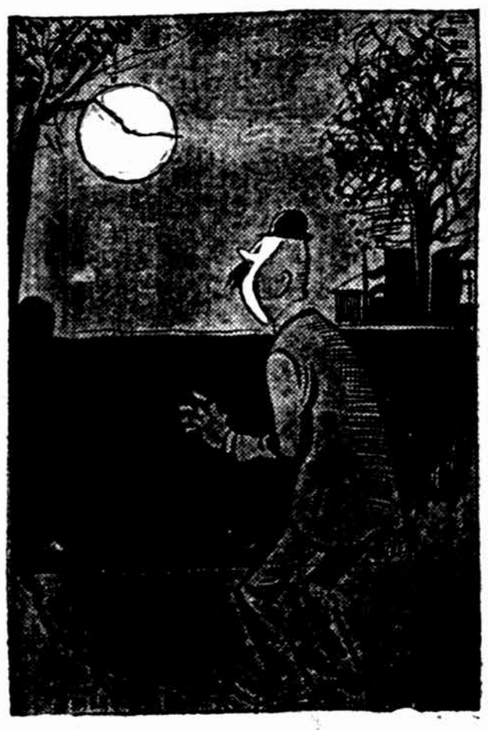
In Germany there are 70,000 schools out of which 25,000 are already provided with film projectors during the first four years' work of the Federal Department for Visual Instruction. It is therefore hoped that the time is not far off when the ideals of providing all the schools with projectors set forth in the Minister's decree will be fully materialized. It is one thing certain to-day that all schools can make use of instructional films.

Till now the Federal Department for Visual Instruction has prepared 200 films for primary and secondary schools, 42 films for vocational and trade schools, 11 films for rural vocational and trade schools, and 240 films for colleges, totalling in all to 493 films. In order to cope with the distribution and exhibition 150,000 copies of these films with a footage of 5,77,50,000 are at the disposal of the educational institutions throughout Germany. Moreover, there are in actual production 60 films meant for the first category of schools, 25 for the second, 11 for the third and 150 for the fourth i.e., colleges.

The Federal Department for Visual Instruction has got 24 provincial branches and 890 district or city offices to supply, through the medium of the central organisation, all schools—pimary, secondary, vocational and trade schools—free of charge projectors and film prints (16mm.). However, the requirements of the colleges for projectors and film prints are met with the help of the funds partly provided by the Federal Department and partly by the colleges themselves. The colleges are charged purely the cost of the above material and they get their supplies of films and projectors directly from the Federal Department. The Federal Department has well succeeded in its work that many countries such as Denmark, Sweden and Hungary have set up similar organizations for the introduction of instructional films. Several other countries have sent their commissions, representatives and well-known personalities to acquaint themselves with the work and methods of organization of the Federal Department, which no doubt speaks of its wonderful work so far done. The Federal Department is in constant touch with all the civilized countries of the world for close co-operation and exchange of instructional films.

Will India Take A Lesson?

Will not the Ministers of Education of various Provincial Governments, take a lesson from other country's experience and adapt it to our country's requirements in the present financial circumstances?



Full moon is deceiving.
"Gosh, three o'clock already. What shall I tell the wife?"

IN THE LAND OF GERMANS

A Nation In Uniform

(BY PROF. N. R. MALKANI).

I have so far visited Egypt, Italy, France and England in which Egyptians, Italians, French and Englishmen live. It is only in Germany that I felt I was in the land of Germans and not where Germans merely live. Nowhere, perhaps, in Europe live a people now who are so intimately attached to the land and where the land is a picture of the peoples' soul. Germany is not a land but the Fatherland of Germans. Even the Rhine is not a Mother but a Father strong, healthy and loving. The exit from London and the approach to Berlin or Munich or Cologne is an object-lesson in contrasts. The enormous mass of London, growing fatter and uglier as it grows bigger—too big, too congested, too black or, if you please, too grey and too noisy, is profoundly disturbing. Not so any of the German cities. I reached Berlin almost without knowing that I had done so. I walked through the Unter den Linden and the Wilhelmstrasse. Then I thought of Piccadily Circus, Oxford Street and Whitehall. The one was planned, the other had merely grown; the one looked noble and the other ugly: the one could be admired, the other merely used. And the more I toured in Germany I did nearly 3,000 kilometers in the country—the more the comparison became a vivid contrast.

Clean Cities And Well Kept Parks

To begin from the bottom, I saw little ugliness or neglect in Germany. Berlin has no East End and hardly any slums. The German city dweller is rarely the prisoner of bricks and mortar without a chance to look at the sky, or walk along a water-course, or enter a a real good park. And almost every city has a scheme of land settlement which enables the industrial worker to work in the city but live on the land—with a cottage of four rooms, a garden-farm of four to five thousand metres, and a pigry, poultry shed yielding 50 to 60 marks per month. A sum of about 200 million marks has been set aside for this type of settlement. I saw quite a large number of these settlements 50 kilometres from Cologne—each cottage in the midst of a garden, having a pure water supply, and electric current. The rooms were small and low, but very well furnished, warm and cosy. A school and hospital is generally close by.

Now, we come to the public roads, parks and pleasure grounds. They are as clean and well-kept as a family keeps its own cottage. Filth, they say, is matter in the wrong place and in Germany waste is wealth. I visited the office of the Fuhrepark in Cologne, which has a train of 400 lorries, looking more like Tanks, for removing the city's waste, sweeping and washing the streets, disposing of materials, burning of waste and filling of pits. Each family in Cologne has two big "Tons"—one for leavings of food and the other for rubbish. Food refuse is collected once a week and freely distributed among farmers for pigries outside the city; the other rubbish is taken to separating factories, which pick out paper and metal for use, but reject the rest for burning as fuel or filling up pits in industrial (mining) areas. Waste is wealth in Germany as in no other country You have only got to see the Hyde Park, the omnibuses, the roads even the tubes of London, to know what that means in terms of cleanliness and orderliness.

No Abuse Of Advertisements

There is one more thing you are spared in Germany, the use and abuse of advertisement. At fixed distances you have advertisement pillars on which you can stick what you like, more often what the Government likes. For the rest you can walk or run without any distraction of posters that shout for your eyes. And now there is a special department of officials, special artists and businessmen to devise special posters which can please without lying. But inside the shop you can do your worst and the German does his best. A shop or shopping has never interested me much. But I begin to look at shop-windows in German cities. At night I love quiet promenades along German rivers which I shall never forget and if there is time to waste I dally with and peep into the lovely shop windows in business quarters. The Germans have not produced many or very good painters or architects But they have a wonderful sense of propriety and harmony. They will do even simple things in a nice way. A shop-window is generally a picture—a study in arrangement, colour and appropriateness. You want kit for sking or mountaineering or fishing or forest wandering or for mere lazying in the garden. And all that is necessary, simple and pretty will be in the window for your selection. I had the purest delight in wanting to do everything without buying anything. For, I was satisfied with the display without ever feeling any deficiency in anything. I went to the Zoo in Munich and found great love for animals with great taste in their environment The lions and tigers and bears were not in cages but in rocks, caves and plains in front of you—only separated by a watery ditch. The zebra, the giraffe were in their African home. There was an Egyptian House, a Burmese House and, of course, the lordliest of all Houses in the Zoo a beautiful temple for our elephant. The birds, the fish, the animals might have felt they were in their Fatherland. In Munich—the culture centre of Germany—I went to hear a serenade, in the famous old castle, of the past kings. We all sat in the open courtyard, paid only one and a half mark per seat and listened to ethereal music of a lady at night, from the Castle Tower, which was lighted at top, while darkness and silence and rapt attention prevailed below It was fascinatingly simple. The Germans know the art of producing maximum effects with minimum means.

Germans' Love Of Nature

I can never forget the love of flowers that I found wherever I went. Every house will try and have some flowers in its windows; some flower pots or plants inside a room; some flower beds in its garden if it has one. On the streets you find shop windows containing chemicals, perfumes, clothing, fruits, cameras lined with flowers. Motor-car halls have flower rows lining in front of them. The Cafes are small, with open verandahs and courtyards, shaded by flower-pots, dimly lighted at night as cool and quiet retreats.

And the love of flowers is only a love of nature in a special form. The city of Berlin has easy access to the forest and takes within less than half an hour by tramcar ticket. I have not in my long trip from Rotterdam to Berlin, to Munich, to Cologne, to Utretch and seen a patch of land without a pine or deodar or other forest all along the route. The Germans love the forest and preserve it everywhere. I think it would be difficult to understand the simplicity and seriousness and even profundity of the German mind without taking account of the German forests The soul of India is in the Himalayas; of Germany in its forests. And even Nazi Germany has all its camps, retreats, hostels and sanatorium in the forests. Everywhere they are free to everybody. And near Berlin there are large and beautiful lakes—the Strandbad at Mugel-See with protected swimming and oating in the lake; where you can pass a whole day by paying half a mark, take cheap meals, hear music, sit in a movable chair in the sun or play in the sand. Germany has a healthy and happy look though recently defeated in a world war. For the German loves his land, which he considers as one big paternal estate. It is an overriding sense of duty to the community that makes the German great. This house-pride, this good housekeeping, this love of country is the great thing which Germany has. Beautiful things, beautiful surroundings are not the luxury of the few; light, sunshine, air, trees and flowers and buildings harmoniously built are available for the many. Towns are planned as they grow; the country-side is preserved; all have an easy access to it.

Love Of Uniforms

But, I have begun to like these German faces. I do not know what remains of Aryan blood here. The Germans with their broad faces and round heads do not come upto my appearance of Aryans. They are Teutonic or Nordic or simply German—and as such look different from Italians, French or even the English. And I like their faces more than that of the rest. They are the faces of peasants and, of course, soldiers. There is a sort of honesty and sturdiness about them which an unsophisticated and pristine people might have. They say the Russians look as honest and the Germans like the Russian 'people.' But I doubt whether the Russians will ever look as soldierly. Here in Germany I find so many kinds of uniforms and so many people in uniforms that I think the German man is born in a uniform as an Indian without anything on. They love a uniform and make love in uniform. For Sundays a man has special uniform, with white gloves and spats and all that. I believe the German also sleeps and dies in a uniform. General Goering has perhaps the largest number and the story goes that once a room in his house got filled with water from a leaking pipe. He immediately called for his valet and his Marine Uniform! But, the uniforms sit well on German bodies. They are not pretty to look at—I mean the men and their uniforms, as in Italy. But, often the Italians look funny in their fittings. The Germans rarely or never. They always have a soldierly bearing. Look at the soldiers posted in the Temple of Honour in Munich, where lie the first 16 victims of the Party, in two stately Halls, open to the sky. Thousands come to salute the dead and the soldiers stand like statues of granite or steel, firm and strong unto Death. Over the Headquarters of the Party are written "Deutschland Erwache"—Germans wake up. They have, for they are dressed up.

Reich Sport Field

One of the things which struck me with wonder and admiration was the Reich Sport Field in Berlin, where the Olympic Games were played. It covers an area of 53,000 square metres and its outer circumference is 840 metres. There are sitting and standing seats for 100,000 persons in the stadium which would extend 55 kilometres (36 miles) if placed end to end. Near it is the Swimming Stadium, with diving pools, to accommodate 7,500 spectators; lastly the May Field for polo, for national demonstrations and traditional festicals, where 250,000 persons can assemble. And the Stadium is a piece of beautiful architecture, appropriate in every detail, symbolic in every need. It is rough-hewn masonry, with stone projections, high towers, primitive statuary. The proportions are excellent, the quality of work suited to the effect desired to be produced. The whole is simple, strong and imposing. It is a beautiful building.

But, more than that, the Olympic Stadium is symbolic of Modern Germany. It provides for manly sports, swimming pools and a meeting May Field. In modern Germany they do not care for cricket or golf or even tennis. They are for manly and warlike games for disc throwing, spear-hurling, horse-riding. Swimming is compulsory for all. Drill is part of education. Attending political demonstrations and sharing in national festivals a popular amusement. I have not so far seen a more healthy, ruddy and fresh-looking people as the Germans. And they have the charm of health, unaided by art.

The honeymoon is over when the groom discovers the bride is an efficiency manager.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUSES FROM LIGHT METAL

An innovation in life-saving apparatuses was recently developed having important advantages compared to the former life preservers in use. It consists of four hollow sections of light metal. The new apparatus weighs only a fraction of the usual life preserver filled with cork It is also more durable than the old type and has the further advantage of being fireproof, something that can be of the utmost importance in certain cases. That the new preserver is waterproof goes without saying. It is also important that the new invention is lighter, and more easily portable, even when one of the hollow sections has been damaged, than the old type life preserver.

In Defence Of "Office Wives"

Typists' Leader Says They Don't Flirt With The Boss

Unhappy home life "down under" is mainly caused by the affairs of married men with their women typists, according to the Matrimonial Commissioner of South Australia.

Furthermore, he says (according to a B. U. P. message from Sydney), these "office wives" are known too, but not checked by, the managements of business houses.

Not so the girl typists of London. Just read how their feminine leaders defend them (writes the "News Chronicle.")

In the vanguard comes Miss B. A. Godwin, organising secretary of the Women Clerks' and Secretaries' Association.

"The situation of the typist and her boss is fantastically exaggerated always," Miss Godwin told the "News Chronicle."

"From our experience of dealing with 2,000 typists and secretaries each year in London alone, I can say definitely that the relationship between the woman office employee and her employer is what one would expect between any employee and employer.

"There is no earthly reason why the typist should be singled out for this kind of baseless attack.

Just A Few Tangles

"The typist is out to earn her living, not to make love to her employer or to be made love to by him. The majority of girls would deeply resent anything other than the business relationship. She goes outside the office to find her boy friends.

"No girl with common sense wants to get mixed up with a married man. There is no chance of marriage there, and she wants marriage.

"In all the thousands of contacts with young women working in offices that we have had here, we have known of only two or three cases of girls getting into emotional tangles with their bosses."

The Poor Boss!

The accountant to the Women's Electric Association stated: "It is most desirable that the typist and her employer should work together amicably. No good team work can be done without mutual understanding.

"The trouble is that when a certain type of woman sees a man and a woman working in harmony together she is apt to think there is something more between them.

"The world in general is prone to take for granted that there 'is something in it' when boss and typist agree. This stupid misunderstanding is responsible for some of the ridiculous rumours hears about girls working in offices."

ODD SPOTS

THE WALLED LAKE OF IOWA

The Walled Lake of Iowa, situated about 150 miles from Dubuque, is one of the strangest stretches of water in the world. The Lake is artificial, but thought to be of prehistoric origin. Nearly three thousand acres of water, twenty-five fleet deep, ice cold and as clear as crystal, are kept back by a retaining wall built right round the lake. Each stone of the wall weighs not less than 100 lbs. and some are as heavy as three tons. The wall is ten feet high, fifteen feet wide at the bottom and about five at the top.

The country for miles around is prairie, but surrounding the lake is a belt of oak trees, the forerunners of which were obviously planted there by hand, since there are no other oak trees for many hundreds of miles. Moreover, there is no stone of the kind of which the wall is built for at least ten miles.

What puzzles the minds of all who see the lake is how the water was held back while the builders were erecting the wall? Why the lake was thus made, why it was surrounded by trees, and who did the work are mysteries which the keenest investigations of antiquaries have failed to solve.

IN DEFENCE OF WOMANHOOD

U. S. Judge Scores "Pampered Youth"

A defence of United States womanhood, "no matter how humble her station in life," as "not to be treated as a chattel and afterwards dropped like a toy by a drunken playboy," came from Justice Salavatore A. Cotillo, using the case of Mrs. Martha Barkley Ryan, 22, as an object lesson.

The court awarded comely Mrs. Ryan, a separation, 833.33 dols. monthly permanent alimony and 7,500 dols. in lawyers' fees from her husband, Basil A. (Pat) Ryan, who asserted after their marriage he had no recollection of it, and was "trapped into it" while he was drunk.

Ryan is the wealthy heir to part of the Wall Street fortune of the late Thomas Fortune Ryan.

"Although the amount of alimony I am awarding may seem out of proportion for a girl who occupied the station in life the plaintiff did before her marriage," said Justice Cotillo, "nevertheless, I believe my awards are fair and just."

He took a slap at "pampered youth," saying that Ryan, who was absent from court, evidently was a perfect example of such pampering, and at "poor little rich girls whose only ambition in life is to try to dissipate fortunes created by their forefathers," and earned "through the sweat of honest toil of American people." The Justice said. Ryan was "indeed the counterpart" of these girls.

"The only difference in the present case," Justice Cotillo continued, "is that the recipient of any financial bonanza will be an American citizen rather than a broken-down impoverished foreign so-called nobility."

Ryan, 29, married Miss Barkley, unwed mother of another man's child, last November 4, three days after he met her, in Hickory, N.C. She took the baby along on her bridal night.

The marriage crashed a day later. Young Ryan said he had no recollection of marrying her, and was "trapped into it," while he was drunk

His bride sought 15,000 dols. a year alimony, 15,000 dols. for lawyers' fees, and a separation on the ground of desertion. She said, "The few days I knew Pat were just like a merry-go-round."

In the meantime, however, she filed non-support charges against New Parks, 24, a Washington, D.C., soda fountain worker, charging he was the child's father. The case was settled out of court.

In his opinion, Justice Cotillo said, "We have here the proof, which is becoming more frequent every day, that the possession of great wealth, which the possessor did nothing to earn, does the possessor no good but often grievous harm."

FATHER DIVINE ENTERS "HEAVEN"

Negro Preacher With His "Angels" Holds Demonstration Before Roosevelt Estate

Scores of ecstatic Negroes crying "Peace, it's wonderful," banished any peace there might have been along the Hudson River at Krum Elbow as Father Divine led his followers into newly acquired rural "heaven" opposite President Roosevelt's country estate, according to the New York correspondent of "The News Chronicle."

Two thousand five hundred Harlem devotees, who believe the stocky little Divine is God, accompanied him in two steamers down river on a two-day excursion, during which he is "Dedicating Krum Elbow with my presence."

Divine's "angels" had prepared a terrific repast of fried chicken, apple, pie, ice cream and water melon and there were shouts of joy as the pilgrims surged from the boats on to what until now has been a quiet country estate.

(Recently the estate of Krum Elbow was sold for a song to Father Divine by Mr. Howland Spencer, a distant relation by marriage of President Roosevelt. Mr. Spencer disapproves of the President's policy. "I want to help Father Divine's followers to prove that their economic ideals are superior," he said.)

REFLECTIONS ON PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY

Big Business And "Survival Of The Fittest"

By A. K. ISMAIL

I seldom permit myself the luxury of day-dreaming. Yesterday, however, my soul craved for it and being the weak mortal that I am, I let fancy guide me in its beauteous path of the ideal in the impossible.

Thoughts directed my steps to a humdrum area of prosperity—the Hornby Road, or Fort, as we know it. Why should materialism be mixed up with the purely abstract, I don't know. What have dreams to do with prosperity or adversity is another problem—but, then, life is an enigma and who would attempt a solution? So, let me proceed.

"Big Business"

As I walked upon the crowded kerb absorbed in my thought, which in the approved poetic manner should have detached me from my surroundings, I felt the local atmosphere not only intruding upon, but actually hampering the process of my dreaming. The grandeur of the buildings as they rose up on all the sides made me feel quite an insignificant unit in a huge mass of creation. Each structure appeared to have something to say—a message of its own to give to the outsider. To me each appeared to declaim one word and that was "Big Business".

The strength of the capitalist, the power of the plutocrat, was so obviously apparent as one passed along that avenue, which in every stride denoted progress. I say 'every stride', because with each step I came across fresh evidence of this insidious growth—Capital and its Power. As I was about to cross a street corner, I was warned by the blaring of an electric horn and as I jumped aside to save my poor self from an unpleasant and untimely end, I was reminded of this might of capital with the sight of a graceful automobile, astride which sat a definitely ungraceful—need I add, bloated—plutocrat in all his fineries and equipments, which of a necessity did include a fat cigar, beaming and radiating satisfaction and blissfully ignorant of the discomfort he had just caused me. I had no time to muse and so I moved on.

Next in my campaign of dreams came the Stock Exchange. The bewildering medley of sounds which originated from a struggling and seething mass of humanity, each individual endeavouring to get the better of his adversary, was a fascinating sight to behold. To the ordinary onlooker it appeared to consist of as much fun as a Roman arena would have presented with Nero presiding over its festivities. This is a happy comparison, because of the subsequent reaction equally revolting. A failure, a suicide, a newspaper blaring out an untimely end; all seemed to be part of this great game. The old adage held good, 'Survival of the Fittest'—fittest, in the sense of mental superiority and ability to get the better of the other man. The market pauses, as a dragon would pause to regain its breath. A word here, a significant nod there and goes the play.

The imposing array of modern offices, the long row of latest cars waiting for their owners, as each comes out with a varying tell-tale look on his face, all pointed to prosperity, and I moved along in a happier frame of mind, wondering as to why the world was grousing when business appeared to be so brisk.

Brave Little Men

"Sir, can you spare me an anna for a cup of tea?" I was suddenly brought down from the blissful heights of dreaming to the realms of concrete realities. The speaker was a young man of good address, though shabbily attired. His attitude indicated a repugnance of the situation fate had placed him in. Apparently he had reconciled himself to its hard knocks. "Necessity knows no law" was an apt application to his case. Unemployment, the bugbear of many a youth, was the cause, and as I looked at "Big Business" on one side and reflected upon this down-and-out failure, I admit to experiencing a slight feeling of disappointment, and my optimism suffered a setback. Brave little men fighting against odds in a world of materialism where no law except 'Survival' is recognised—Yes, Brave Little Men, I say.

And now remained one more interesting phase of prosperity to be examined. As the sun descended towards the horizon giving out its clarion call of rest to all these workers in the cause of prosperity I traced my steps towards their preserves of gaiety—to that world of joy which comes into being at night-fall and ends ere the dark curtain of the night has lifted its veil. I saw the flashing of lights giving out their message of welcome, I noticed the splendour of cinema houses inviting their patrons and I saw them come. They came in their numbers, each vieing with the other in his resplendant costume, in his flashy diamonds, in his latest car and—here let me whisper—in the choice of his glamorous companion. What was here that money could not purchase? What more convincing spectacle of prosperity did one want to witness? Here were our great men, a well-known in his own sphere of commercial activity. Did they not deserve this well-earned "Rest" after their hard day's labour? What right have you or I, the mere insignificants, to envy their pleasures? Pleasures bought at considerable sacrifice of the less fortunates.—But then I must not elucidate this point any further, lest I run the risk of annoying the high and mighty.

"Homes"

Dreams have an unpleasant habit of coming to an abrupt end and so abruptly did end my first day's dream. But the cycle was not complete and the other side of the picture yet remained to be seen. Curiosity urged my steps the next day to surroundings which in their very contrast held an appeal too powerful to be disregarded.

The one similar aspect which I noticed here was the huge buildings. Huge, yes, but how entirely different in their drab and squalid appearance. Perhaps, I used a wrong word to describe these structures and I will, therefore, correct myself by calling these places of abode by their familiar name—Chawls. The pavement was crowded with a number of children, each in a varying state of nudity—from the stark naked to the gaudily over-dressed. The first as the representative of the 'cooly' or the ordinary 'mill-hand' and the latter a progeny of the more prosperous 'Muccadam' or 'Foreman.'

I had read somewhere of "Community Dwelling Houses", which a benevolent system of government had introduced in Russia. I had also glanced casually through an article on "American mass production methods". To me these chawls seemed to combine the principle of the former with the practice of the latter. Small, congested, one-room tenements which served as living room, sleeping room, kitchen, nursery and everything else, for an average family of six, was the order of the day. Its consequent horrors to say nothing of acute discomfort an the necessary unhygienic conditions resulting in filth and disease, are better left to imagination than described. The stifling atmosphere, as one longed for a deep draught of fresh air and the dark dull rooms where the rays of the sun struggled in vain to reach, was an experience which I am not willing to repeat in a hurry.

This Age Of Machine

I shall not dwell lengthily upon a picture which my betters have painted in more tantalising colours. Let me, therefore, examine another picture in this "Salon of Commerce". This is labelled "Age of Machine." How well here is life depicted in a modern mill!! Each operative represented an insignificant cog of a huge machine. Each doing its little bit to keep the whole organisation on the move. Yet, none indispensible, because of the waiting unemployed to replace a worn-out worker or a worker whom the germs of independence had attacked. Under such conditions there could be no question of independence—you had to fit in or go out and no alternatives were offered. Trade Unions Workers' Societies and such-like organisations which lay claims to protecting the workers' interests—all game and fighting to achieve their purpose, but each helpless against the might of money. Exploitation and more exploitation. The power of wealth employed to buy up principles and to inculcate corruption for its own ends. Again, I noticed the repetition of the old law 'Survival of the Fittest', but here the adage pointed to an unequal fight between wealth and Poverty, with the issue predecided in favour of wealth.

Against a prosperous mass of humanity which I viewed yesterday, I saw to-day a sweating mob which had hardly any claim to humanity. But the life of the worker had another interesting side, as a shrill whistle reminded me. It shrieked out its message of "Cease Work" and I followed the crowd, each unit bent upon its own persuit and activity which to him represented either rest or pleasure. Surprising as it may seem, the worker even has his own happy hunting grounds, although 'happy' is scarcely the word for an item of pleasure, which consists mainly of a drink-sodden mind amid an atmosphere of want and strife.

Play Things Of Fate

A number bent their footsteps towards their homes, another few drifted towards a small enclosure which went by the misleading description of a park. Here the news of the day were discussed, such news being mainly the expectation of the "Satta" figures, the forthcoming races and the labour troubles. The rest, as appeared their daily routine, took themselves off to a local liquor shop, where they were received with a smile of welcome from the owner and with shouts of greetings from their companions. Need I go further into advanced activities which intensified as the state of intoxication progressed. A loud word here, a harsh retort there and a fight was in progress, which, if the participants were lucky ended with a challan for being drunk and disorderly behaviour; and which, if bad luck dodged their footsteps, landed one in a hospital and the other on the gallows.

Playthings of Fate, whom illiteracy and ignorance reduced to pitiable dolls.

What Are We Heading For?

And here I pause, for my dream was over and I was again in the midst of realities. I reflect upon what is true and what is false. I compare the two conditions, one with its glaring message of prosperity and another in its squalid picture of adversity. The former with its window-dressings hiding in its folds all the tragedies of life and presenting a glamour which deceives the eye, and the latter with its frills shorn a naked stark staring picture of the realities. One common factor, which was apparent in both these pictures, was the undue rush and the fast pace which predominated every action. It seemed to me that a standard of pace had been set and everyone was trying to keep up with it lest he be left behind.

I ask myself—What are we heading for? Is it towards prosperity or adversity? Can we keep up to this unnaturally fast life we have set up for ourselves? "Time Alone Will Show."

The gal with a blond complexion confesses nothing gets under her skin more than old man Sol's burning rays.

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HAY
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GREENLAND
ICELAND
Labrador
Here much Ice
The New Found of Master
much Gold
Land Cabor
Here the AZORES
Here the Great Antilia where is PLATO his ATLANTIS
The Great Isle of CIPANGU which some call JAPAN
The Cittie of CANTON
Here is his PTOLEMY INDIA
Here allo be Elephants and Apes
The Chineses upon this
Here do fyshes fly
Here be Mermaydons
Here is the Great Strait
BARBADOES
Isles full of salvage men
Here is the King of Spain his Islands
there is much Gold
TERRA ANTARCTICA where be Saivages

Among the Ancient Map Makers it Was Generally Believed That Atlantis Really Existed and That It Disappeared Beneath the Sea. This Map, Showing the Alleged Site of Atlantis, Was Made in the Year 1500.

The world of science is awaiting with keen interest the eventuation of a novel and daring attempt to explore the floor of the Pacific Ocean by the pioneer stratospherist, Prof. Auguste Piccard. For from the results of such an experimental dip into the deep blue of the Western sea much may be expected that would be of value in the prosecution of a similar search of the Atlantic Ocean—in the hope that it may establish the existence, ages ago, of a mighty continent known as Atlantis It is a hope that science has never relinquished, with but little to bolster rather flimsily founded claims.

Lost in the haze of antiquity, nothing tangible remains of this fabulous empire on which to base a theory—nothing in the sense of evidence as an archeologist would view it —for a great convulsion, so the legend goes, engulfed the land and its population practically over night.

But paleontologists and ancient philosophers, priests and geographers, have gleaned from many shores and many peoples a wealth of folklore which is strangely similar and corroborative of an epic tale of disaster that has persisted to this day, all concerned with an island empire, possible as large as Australia, and presumably in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. And the fantastic tales of its whilom glories and its overnight disappearance have set harps a-strumming and many a singer to chant as far back, in our ken, as the days of Plato.

Down through the ages the story of lost Atlantis continued to intrigue scientists. Fostering the extraordinary tale was the folklore of many nations and peoples living in widely separated lands which contained similar legends about the continent that disappeared.

In Plato's dialogue "Timaeus" he tells of the destruction of Athens by "a singularly powerful army, an army which came from the Atlantic Ocean and had the effrontery to invade Europe and Asia.....In the Island Atlantis reigned kings of amazing power... Later, with great earthquakes and inundations, in a single day and one fatal night, all who had been warriors against you were swallowed up."

Scientists wondered too, about the migration every four years of the lemmings of Norway. These animals which look like field mice, multiply until there are millions of them. Then they begin a trek to the sea, drawn on by some instinctive urge, and calmly begin to swim far out into the ocean.

Miles off shore they reach a certain spot and begin to swim in circles until their strength is exhausted and they drown.

Time and again the question has been asked: Are they guided by some inborn feeling to seek a land that no longer exists? The answer is still missing.

Piccard's Plans

Piccard's plans for the descent differ radically from those of other scientists who have already made much shorter dives to the ocean floors.

The Belgian scientist intends to use a metallic, sphere similar to "bathysphere" used a few years back by Professor William Beebe. It will be supplied with manholes and scuttles fitted with powerful glass through which the wonders of the deep will be readily discernible. However, instead of using a steel bell to withstand the terrific crushing pressure, the walls will be made of light aluminium and magnesium alloys—which will make the apparatus lighter than water!

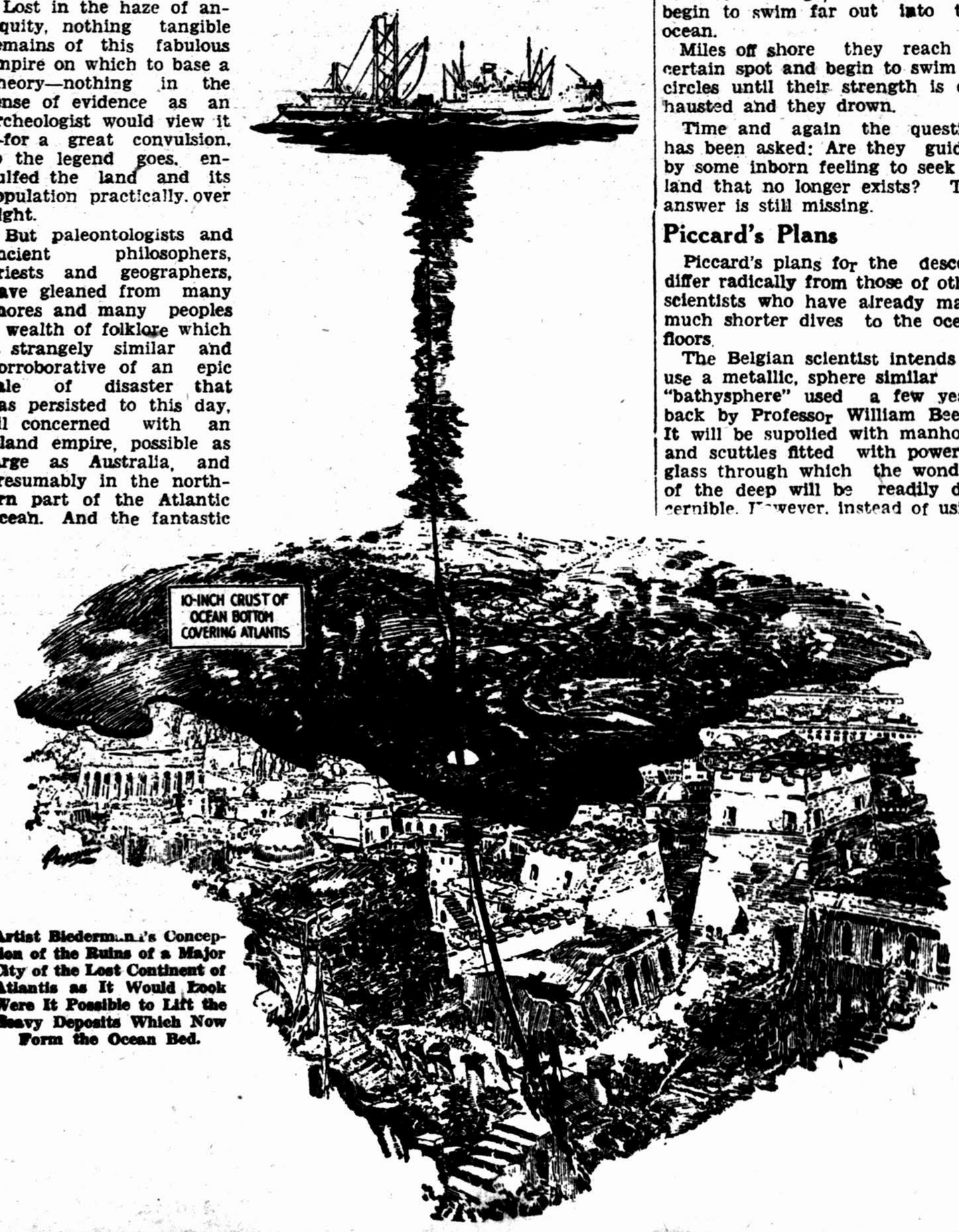
The reason for this drastic change in building plans is obvious when Piccard explains that he expects to use the idea of a free balloon. His deep dives will be unhampered by the dangers and disadvantages of a steel cable tying him to his ship on the ocean surface far above.

"Diving bells are severely shaken by the oscillations of a cable," he said. "Dangers increase as the cable lengthens. Not only are the vibrations more violent, but the weight of the cable represents by its very length a serious danger to its upper end.

When Professor Beebe made his successful dives he did not know how near he had come to the breaking point when he descended about one-half mile. We must not run the risk of a broken cable. We must get down attached to a free-floating body which can move peacefully like a free balloon as currents drive it. When the sphere is within a few metres of the bottom, a guide rope will be let down."

Piccard says he will use small steel shot as ballast. It will be attached to the side of the bell in a brass box. Merely by releasing the ballast quickly the sphere will shoot to the surface. Throughout the descent a sort of a sea rocket will be released every fifteen mi-

(Continued On Page 47)



Artist Biedermann's Conception of the Ruins of a Major City of the Lost Continent of Atlantis as It Would Look Were It Possible to Lift the Heavy Deposits Which Now Form the Ocean Bed.

Section of a Very Old Map on Which the Early Chart Makers Indicated Their Notion of the Probable Loction of the Lost Continent.

From the time of Plato the legend has persisted that a vast continent was once situated somewhere in the Atlantic—supposedly in the northern part of the ocean.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SCIENCE IN INDIA

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN INDIA during the past twenty-five years. Edited by Dr. B. Parshad. Published by the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, pp. LVI 767. Price Rs. 5.

During the last quarter of a century there has been a remarkable progress as regards scientific teaching and research in all parts of India. This period has synchronized with the foundation and growth of the Indian Science Congress, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in the earlier part of the year. It was, therefore, a happy thought on the part of the authorities of the Science Congress to have undertaken the task of publishing the volume under review. The volume has been brought out with commendable promptitude under the general editorship of Dr. B Parshad, Director, Zoological Survey of India. Besides a valuable introductory chapter by the editor, it contains 17 chapters written by specialists in their respective fields dealing with different Sciences, Agriculture, Engineering, Medical Research, etc. The list of contributors includes Principal B. M. Sen (Mathematics), Prof. J. C. Ghosh (Chemistry), Prof. Megh Nadh Saha (Physics), Prof. S. P. Agharkar (Botany), Dr. H. S. Rao (Zoology), Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bhatia (Physiology), Sir U. N. Brahmachari (Medical Research) and other prominent men. All the contributors have taken pains to present full and useful summaries of the work done in their respective fields. An examination of the book in detail shows that not only has full justice been done to the high lights in Science, such as Bose, Ray, Ramanujum, Raman, Saha, Sahni, but the work of the humble camp followers has also been duly noticed. The book is a mine of useful information relating to the achievements of Indian workers and is sure to prove a vade-macum to all scientific workers.

B. L. B.

The "Punjab Review"

The 'Punjab Review' has been started from Lahore under the editorship of Mr. S. P. Singh Sud. In the third number the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit writes on "children and their upbringing." Sheikh Iftekhar Rasool writes on "Tatooing and its significance." Mr. Hira Singh Sud discusses the question of divorce among Hindus and points out what he regards as some fundamental errors in the marriage plan of the Hindus.

The mentally sketchy girl thinks saving for a rainy day means putting aside all the good detective yarns until the weather makes one a shut-in for a day.

ITALY UNDER MUSSOLINI

ITALIAN FASCISM by Gaetano Salvemini: Victor Gallancz. Price 1sh. 6d.

"After the war Italy had fallen into the throes of Bolshevism, and Mussolini gave her the only medicine capable of saving her—castor oil and the bludgeon; Italians do not care a rap for their personal rights and for their political liberties; they think of nothing but eating and multiplying; should the regime of the bludgeon come to an end, they would be ruined again". This picture of Italy, says the author, drawn by Fascists has caused ill-informed foreigners to accept it as the truth. "Of all the crimes perpetrated by the Fascists against the Italian nation, this is the one crime the Italians should never forgive; the mud systematically flung at the entire nation of this birth in order to exalt a single man." That is the author's indictment of Fascist Italy

Sgr. Salvemini is an old liberal politician who has played not an inconsiderable part in the politics of Italy. On the subject of Italian Fascism he has already presented the world with a detailed analytical study, at once authoritative and unassailable. The present volume is specially adopted for the New People's Library. Concise though it is, the author gives within the compass of a hundred pages a simple, short and authoritative exposition of Fascist rule in Italy. To the uninitiated or less advanced students of international politics, this book will be a useful guide to understand the nature and basis of Fascism. The author divides his thesis in three parts. The first,—the Constitution of the Dictatorship,—deals with political structure of present day Italy. The One-Party State, the Co-operative Institutions and the Totalitarian Elections are all comprehensively explained. The second part discusses the Economics of Fascism. From the period of the post-War Recovery and the Revaluation of the Lira to the last diabolical adventure for the conquest of Ethiopia, every stage of development is examined and its true value appraised. This has led him to a consideration of economic and moral items under the Fascist Raj. To this he devotes a section. "In Fascist Italy," Sgr. Salvemini, says "if the crops fail, the weather is responsible. If the crops are good, Mussolini takes the credit. Every year one million children are born in Italy. Some fine day we shall hear that all those children are born on account of Mussolini." The third part is devoted to a close analysis of Fascist Foreign Policy. It is a fascinating study and one which calls for careful scrutiny. Has Fascist Foreign Policy made Italy more secure? Has it resulted in winning for her close friends among the other powerful nations? These are the questions answers to which ultimately matter in striking the balance-sheet. When that balance-sheet is struck, we come to the conclusion that, despite the doubtful victory in Ethiopia, Italy has become an object of suspicion, where formerly in the pre-fascist era there was close friendship. Sgr. Salvemini compares the achievements in the two periods and makes up the account with a minus balance to the credit of the Duce. Yet "it is undeniable that Mussolini's international prestige is incomparably greater than that of any statesman who preceded him at the helm of Italy's Government." How did he gain it? "In a Europe still sick from the World War and in want of peace and rest, Mussolini continually blows the bugle and beats the drum. For this reason he occupies the front page in the world's newspapers day in and day out." The fact is that "the world is full of people who admire and respect bullies" and "the admiration which many foreigners feel towards Mussolini consists half of enthusiasm for the 'Great Man' and half of contempt for the people he rules."

C. K. N.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

THE TREASURY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, by Ram Labhaya and J. R Goil, published by Ram Lal Suri and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore, price Rs. 3/8 and (2) Competitive Examinations Made Easy by S. A. Deane Published by the Vocational Institute, Daryaganj, Delhi, price Rs. 2/4.

Both these books more or less deal with the same subject, the former giving more information of general character. They give detailed and up-to-da e information for the benefit of those students who desire to appear for competitive examinations of the Federal and Provincial Public service Commissions. Although thev are primarily meant for the students, they will be found useful to the general public also.

THE ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC DIRECTORY 1937, by N. S. Moos, publishe by the Vaidva Sarathv, Kottayam, price Rs. 5.

The object of this book is to acquaint the public with the science of Ayurveda and to popularise it. This Directory, which is published in four parts, contains information about the origin of Ayurveda and its activities in Kerala, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Nepal Parts second, third and fourth contain information regarding Ayurvedic institutions and pharmacies, Who's Who in Ayurveda and a list of addresses of Vaidyashalas and physicians respectively. The book will prove of great use to those interested in the science

RAILWAY & ROAD TRANSPORT

RAIL-ROAD TRANSPORTATION. By Mr. P. Banerji. (Price Rs. 1-12-0).

Mr. Banerji's book on 'Rail-road transportation' showing Indian railways problems in the light of latest developments is a small treatise worthy of note. It consists of 8 chapters, the first four dealing with the financial position of the State Railways with a historical introduction. Chapters 5 and 6 deal with the history of rates in India as well as the present controversy with regard to rates for commodities reaching the ports from the interior.

Mr. Banerji has successfully tried to establish his view-point as regards the tariff controversy and has a special advantage of writing his book after the Wedgewood Committee's report was out. His chapter on 'Rail v. Road Transport' is particularly interesting in view of the present-day controversy on the subject. There is no doubt that this small book, giving copious information to the general reader, not conversant with railway problems, will serve a useful purpose, even if some of the decisions taken by Mr. Banerji may not stand the test.

Suspension Suspended

LONDON, (By Mail).

So that he could give his barrister a lift home, a motorist whose license had been suspended, was permitted to drive from the court to his home.

The case was heard at Oakmere Court, Cheshire.

The motorist, Robert William Booth, of Millhouse Farm, Little Budworth, pleaded guilty to charges of driving a car without due care and attention, and failing to report an accident.

Superintendent Jackson said two servants were riding their bicycles when one was struck from behind and knocked into the other by a car which did not stop.

Later the same night the police examined Booth's car and found a hub cap missing and scratches on a mudguard and panel. A hub cap was found 30 yards from the scene of the accident.

Police Constable Holland said Booth made a statement which concluded: "I have been to the wakes and you know what wakes are. I admit I have had one or two."

Mr. E. Foulkes, of Manchester, defending, contended there was no evidence of drink.

The magistrates fined Booth £1 in each case and ordered him to pay 12s costs. They decided to suspend his license for one month.

Mr. Foulkes: Unfortunately Booth not only drove himself to court but brought me. Will you suspend the suspension to enable him to take me back to the station?

The Chairman: We will suspend the suspension for one hour. (Laughter).

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THE MAN WHO DESERVED TO SUCCEED

Henry Ford Receiving World-Wide Felicitations On His 75th Birthday Reiterates His Faith In Work

Hailed by his city "as a man who deserved to succeed" and honoured by a decoration from the German Government and by the declaration of a civic holiday by many Michigan municipalities, Henry Ford to-day celebrated his seventy-fifth birth-day, says the Detroit correspondent of the "New York Times," writing on July 30.

The observances included a birth-day party at the Mammoth Fair Grounds Coliseum, where 8,000 school children sang "Happy Birth-day to You," a dinner in the Masonic Temple, attended by 1,400 men and women, among them old friends and industrial leaders, and the presentation to Mr. Ford of the Grand Cross of the German Eagle, a decoration for distinguished foreigners, awarded for the first time in this country by the Hitler Government.

Mr. Ford, in a birth-day interview, stressed his faith in increasing national prosperity and ventured a prediction of a business upturn in September, with high wages and low prices aiding the movement

"This country just can't be stopped," he said. "Just think that the automobile industry itself is scarcely thirty-five years old, and then use your imagination as to what can happen in the future.

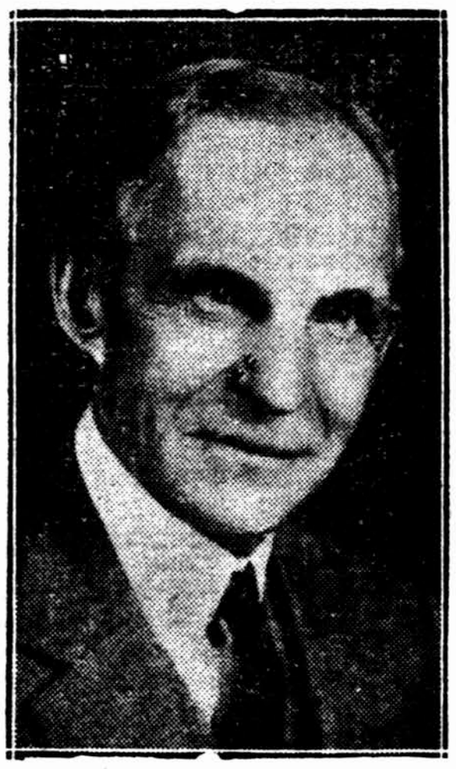
"We will keep right on going forward, improving production and inventing things to make life better for our people."

Asserting that there was "much work yet to be done," he added:

"We are going right on producing, regardless of the Labour Board or any other agency."

The prosperity he envisages, he said, would come "when industry provides a greater market for the farmer," and he expressed no worries over the mounting national debt.

"What we need to do," he said, "is to create so much wealth that



Henry Ford.

the debt will melt away and we should also see that the money is handled for the benefit of all people."

Mr. Ford attended the birth-day celebration in the Fair Grounds seated with Mrs. Ford in an ancient Model T. car, from which he watched a giant birth-day cake open to reveal a 6-year-old girl, Eleanor Spencer, who presented a bouquet to him.

Seventy-five children followed her, each carrying a lighted candle. Other children, trained by the city's recreation department, put on a programme of songs, folk dances and acrobatic and circus specialities.

Conferring Of German Honour

Presentation of the order of the German Eagle, the highest decoration of the Reich to which foreigners are eligible, was made during the afternoon by Karl Kapp, German consul at Cleveland, assisted by Fritz Heiler, German consular representative in Detroit.

A brief citation expressed the pleasure of Chancellor Hitler in awarding the cross, in recognition of Mr. Ford's accomplishment in making automobiles available to the masses. The manufacturer made no formal response beyond thanking the German representatives.

At to-night's dinner Mr. Ford was seated at a table surrounded by fifty old friends, including many who knew him in the days when he was perfecting his first machines.

Among the speakers were William S. Knudson, president of General Motors; William J. Cameron of the Ford executive staff, and Alex T. Dow, president of the Detroit Edison Company, Mr. Ford's employer in the last century.

Mayor Richard Reading of Detroit gave to Mr. Ford a bound volume of letters, telegrams and messages of congratulation on his birth-day received during the past week from all parts of the country.

Then the Mayor presented the gift of the city, a gold plaque bearing a facsimile of Page 1 of the Detroit Free Press of July 30, 1863, the day of Mr. Ford's birth. The Mayor said:

"Written on this plaque, far more indelibly than the engraving you see, is the esteem held by a community for a man who deserves to succeed."

Mr. Cameron, whose voice is a familiar one on the radio, made the principal address. His talk was devoted to an analysis of Ford philosophy and the Ford influence upon engineering and production and upon society.

A Principle "That Works"

"Mr. Ford's theory of management leads toward social nutrition," he said. "He conceived the duty of management to be the production of goods of quality by methods so economical that the resulting low prices and quantity production would enable the manufacturer to pay a higher wage for a shorter day's work. If it were not a general benefit, it was no benefit at all.

"Mr. Ford knows something of depressions, too. He began business in one. When his friends said: 'You can't start business now—there's going to be hard times,' he said: 'There's going to be worse than hard times if we don't start business now.'

"He believed in work as an economic prophylaxis, believes in it still. On that principle he began, and, being a right principle, it kept him going.

"To be sure, it lacks novelty, it lacks all the magic wonder of many modern proposals, but it has this very notable advantage—it works. No one will ever appeal it to the Supreme Court. It is in harmony with the laws of God and man.

"Mr. Ford has lived long enough to see many allen substitutes offered for work, and if he does not grow excited about them, he may well be pardoned, for he has also seen them peter out. From experience he has distilled a faith that they always will peter out.

Ford's Greater Contributions

"Where Mr. Ford is the subject, it is usually his influence on the automobile that is stressed. But he has done more than make the automobile available to the millions.

"Engineers tell us that greater than the machine we ride around in is the production machine he developed to build it. Economists tell us that greater than that is the social influence of the production machine under his management.

"Most of his contributions to the nation's mechanical advance are embedded and lost to sight in the processes of scores of industries; men of a later time tracing those contributions to their source will be astonished that so many improvements amenated from one person

"His discoveries and inventions have become common property; they were eagerly seized and used because they helped production.

"It is not generally known that every patent taken in Mr. Ford's name was taken solely to prevent industry at large being exploited by any later discovery or invention of the same things

"There never has been a suit for infringement of a Ford patent; whatever he learns is open for all industry to use. I don't know, but I suppose this is done in the confidence that by the time others catch up with him, he will have discovered something better.

"Those who know Mr. Ford have sometimes heard him say, 'If I knew what was right I would do it'

"His refusal to follow some of the more noisily publicized movements of these times has been made in the face of promises that acquiescence on his part would mean money for him either an opportunity to lower wages or to do more business in certain quarters. But the thing offended his basic sense of right."

Girl Aspirant (at audition): "Of course, you must understand that my voice is not very high."

Producer: "That's all right,—neither is the salary."

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SPORTS AND BEAUTY

Away With The "Cosmetics"

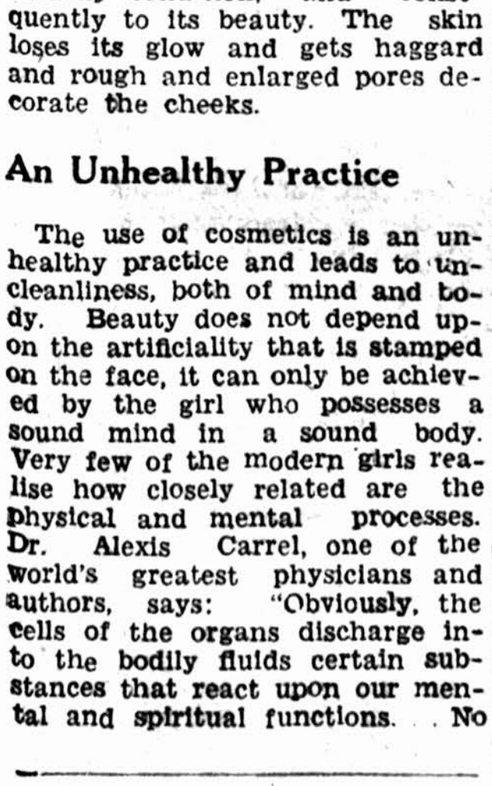
(BY JANKI DASS, INDIA'S REP RESENTATIVE AT BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES).

Indeed, the woman herself has had very little to say until recently in the matter of her advancement or personal career. Long, long ago, when the world was yet in its infancy, woman needed protection generally because of her weaker constitution, and especially during periods of child-birth and when nursing children, in a society where "Might is right", was the vogue of the day. It was most natural then that she should devise ways and means to attract the stronger sex. The use of cosmetics, being one of the ways to appear charming in the eyes of the men, can be traced back to very ancient origin. This "Masking habit" of women has definitely reflected upon their character, who can wield hypocrisy in a remarkable way and are not so frank as the men. This has been practically proved at Hollywood, when it was found that nearly all the actresses who had been devoted to too many cosmetics or spending too much time in superficial decorations, lacked reality in their acting. This is how the cosmetics affect the mind of its user.

To skin it does by no means any good. Nearly all women who have been noted for their great beauty, and whose charms have lasted beyond the ordinary period have never been known to use powder or artificial bloom of any kind. Face powder fills up the pores of the skin, the free passage of which is most essential to its healthy condition, and consequently to its beauty. The skin loses its glow and gets haggard and rough and enlarged pores decorate the cheeks.

An Unhealthy Practice

The use of cosmetics is an unhealthy practice and leads to uncleanliness, both of mind and body. Beauty does not depend upon the artificiality that is stamped on the face, it can only be achieved by the girl who possesses a sound mind in a sound body. Very few of the modern girls realise how closely related are the physical and mental processes. Dr. Alexis Carrel, one of the world's greatest physicians and authors, says: "Obviously, the cells of the organs discharge into the bodily fluids certain substances that react upon our mental and spiritual functions. . No disturbance remains strictly confined to a single organ." Again "everything that is beautiful is in order, and there can be no order unless things are in their right relation to one another. of this right relation, throughout the world, beauty is born." Beauty imposed by means of cosmetics, jewellery, and other "shining" material, lacks order. The pleasure that is passing, has no foundation in duty done, leaves an aftermath of bitterness. "That beauty which delights the eye and continues to attract is founded first upon character. It shines out as a manifestation of a good heart and an intelligent mind. Without beauty of character, beauty of complexion and form pall upon us. The pleasure is not real pleasure which is followed by pain and regrets, and is greater in anticipation than in realization. But 'pleasure forevermore" are guaranteed the righteous," Real sublime beauty the only kind worth having comes only as a reward for strict obedience to the laws of our bodies; and it is our business to find out what these laws are.



Many a woman misses her man because she used the wrong bait.

"Keep Smiling"

The great beauties of any time owe their perfection to their habits of cleanliness. Certainly cleanliness is to the mind or body what oil is to the machine. It keeps it from rusting. There is such a thing as bodily cleanliness, just as there is such a thing as mental cleanliness. The two things are interrelated. The fit and athletic body is considered as young body, in the same way the fit and healthy mind is the young mind. The two go together. But youth has nothing to do with years. So it is the youth of the mind that is to be preserved.

Sports teach you discipline in maintaining proper health which leads to mental and moral discipline and the rejection of all that is bad. "The playground is a workshop for moulding a youth's character". Such elements as fear and worry, impatience, irritability and depression are unknown to a sportsman or a sportswoman. The most enviable disposition in the world is the one which can laugh at small annoyances, and that is the sportsman's. "Surely to learn to bear minor irritations with a smiling face is the royal road to beauty and happiness", says the famous actress Norma Shearer.

The most striking phenomenon of life in the Western countries, is the widespread development of sports that has taken place in recent years and the great propaganda for the discouragement of the use of cosmetics, which in addition to being a waste of time and money, leads to the rusting of both body and mind. All "up and sport" are at the Hollywood, where the directors take every step to discourage the use of cosmetics among the actors and actresses.

Five Essentials Of Beauty

The five essential requisites for "life and beauty" are pure air. light rest, exercise and water. The right value of these five tonic medicines without which none can live, can be understood through sports.

Most of the girls, in spite of their being aware of the benefits of sports, still neglect it either considering it below their dignity or through shyness or laziness. The modern girls are so accustomed to inactivity that it presents a great problem to them to remain a little active. They think they have money enough to maintain or achieve health and beauty with the help of medicines, that is why a great demand for tonics, creams, powders or the so-called beautifiers, in the market. Obviously they fail miserably to buy "health and character."

To be in activity is not a "modern invention". It is a natural instinct. The use of the muscles of the body is noticeable almost immediately after birth. "Crying", for example, "is usually associated with kicking, swimming the arms and twisting the body" Such joyous expressions of any nature from the earliest age are associated with physical movement. But when the child grows into teens, she shuts herself up from the active life and the results are disastrous.

It is not mere activity that is to be aimed at, the elements of sporting spirit, "keep-smiling", loyalty, command or obedience and strict discipline must not be overlooked. "Daily dozen" may give you a slim body: but to get a sound mind in a sound body, indulgence in sports is most essential, which definitely requires skill, speed, stamina, judgment or, in short, the beauty of "action and figure" is the boon of the sports. That surely is the greatest height that any "modern girl" could long for.

Lemon Cultivation In Bombay Province

Potentialities Of Large Scale Development

The potentialities of lemon cultivation and the possibilities of the development of the lemon industry in Western India are outlined in a detailed bulletin issued by the department of Agriculture, Bombay.

"There is ample room for the development of lime industry as the fruit and its products are much in demand everywhere in India and there is likely to be an attractive market even in other parts of the British Empire. This demand, coupled with the low cost of production here as compared with foreign countries, holds out hopes of taking up the business as an economical and commercial proposition in the province. The lime has indeed a great future with the development of the lime juice industry and distillation of lime essence," adds the bulletin.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION

Although the acreage of lime cultivation shows increase by about 107 per cent. the areas under cultivation in 1937 being 2,612 acres as against 1,263 acres in 1925, the preparation of lime products has not yet been properly developed. The lime products sold in India at present are mainly imported. Citric acid imported into India in 1937 was worth about Rs. 84,158 of which Bombay consumed Rs. 42,840 worth

The limes usually obtained in Bombay are of three varieties the kagdi, Godhadi and Pat of which the major and most important is the Kagdi limbu. The Kagdi, that is commonly in use in Western India, with its aroma and papery peel, is small, glucose, or round, and 3/4 to 1½ inches in diameter. The fruit has a nippled apex.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION

The climate of the province being more or less mild without chances of extremes is quite suitable for the crop. The fruit grows well under Deccan conditions, with its average rainfall of 25 to 35 inches, where climate is very much akin to that of West-Indies. California and Sicily grow the fruit abundantly and recently the Italian variety has been very successfully introduced in Poona.

The tree is propagated either by raising stock plants (seeds), by selection of buds (grafting) or propagation by gootie (by Planting branch). Budding is found the most effective, both from the point of view of preservation of the original variety, as well as in consideration of the fact that budding advances the bearing period by two years. Ordinarily after transplantation six years have to elapse for fruit bearing.

The care that has to be taken of the tree is not of the very complex. Irrigation every ten days in Summer and every fifteen days in winter is found to be quite sufficient. The tree thrives on farmyard manure supplemented by bone.

ECONOMICS OF CULTIVATION

More than all the economics of the cultivation is found to be very advantageous. One tree on an average, yields about 900 fruits and one acre can take 190 trees. Calculating at the moderate sum of four annas per 100, one acre is found to yield Rs. 425 and deducting the average cost of cultivation Rs. 145 the net profit in cultivation of Kagdi limbu in Bombay province comes to Rs. 280 per acre per year—a figure that can compare very favourably with any other cultivation.

The handling and packing of the fruit is comparatively easy and cheap. Most of the fruit is noted to reach Bombay in Gunny bags. Even the Italians pack the fruit only in wooden cases.

FIVE PRODUCTS

Investigations of the department have revealed that five different products can be prepared from the Kagdi limbu:—1. The pure lime juice, 2 the salted lemon and pickles, 3 the lemon essence, 4 the lime syrup, and 5 the citrine of lime

"Lime juice packed in this province by some enterprising firms is sold in the market here and there, and has been found to compare favourably with foreign products both in regard to the quality and storage", reports the Bulletin. "This indicates a bright future for the lime juice industry if it is developed cautiously and patronised by the Indian public. The economic aspect of the preservation of this fruit in its various forms, however, yet remains to be studied."

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IF YOU HAVE A CAMERA

Never expose a film to strong light. Even when it is tightly wound round the spool, light will creep round the edges and cause fogging. This being so, it is well to unload and load your camera in a dark place.

Always remember to turn the film round as soon as you have taken a picture, so that the camera will be ready next time you see something worth taking. When you have finished a spool, take it out at once and put in a new one.

Don't waste films on dull days, especially if you have a box camera. Save picture taking for bright days, or give long exposures when the weather is dull. When doing this, find a convenient support and allow one second in the open and five seconds under trees.

Never force the shutter lever hard down. The gentlest pressure is quite sufficient and does away with any tendency to shake the camera and blur the picture. Do not point the camera upwards when taking a picture of a tall building, but stand back until you are able to get the whole in, with the camera quite level.

Do not leave a loaded camera lying in the sun. Put it in its case, or cover it with a newspaper or rug, so that the light will not get to the unexposed films. If you want really good snapshots, you must take care of your camera and films.

See that the lights is behind your shoulders, and do not take portraits when the sun is very fierce, or your subjects will blink and spoil the pictures.

DOG MOTHERS TIGER CUBS

Three tiger cubs added to the exhibits in the children's park at the London Zoo are being fostered by a coolie lady dog, says the News Chro...

They are just two months old, grand-daughters of Ranee, the famous Whipsnade tigress, and they were born in the Tiger Dell at Whipsnade.

Neglected by their mother, who is not such a good parent as Ranee, they were brought to London.

Each about the size of a large wirehaired terrior, they were carried into the Children's Zoo in a huge hamper, followed by their faithful foster mother, and there they were spread out on the Chimps' tea party table for all the visitors to see.

The chimps were not there at the time, or there might have been a lively scene.

The youngesters are named Samson, Deliah and Salome.

A Page For Women

Premila's Smile

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

She was the pleasant silent figure of her household. She had a ready smile for all occasions and all persons. It was not one of those pinned-on grins that society dames fix on their faces after an elaborate toilet of powdering and plastering—no, it was a ready natural smile that could convey humour, sympathy, spontaneous joy, and airy light-heartedness, or on occasion even impose a duty firmly and silently.

It was the only striking feature of the otherwise homely face, but it was a feature that made this very homely face glow with a radiance and caused it to look almost beautiful—of course, for those who had the delicate and sensitive eye for such beauty.

She was born in a family where every member was important. The father occupied a high position in the bank which either kept him busy out of the house or in his study at home in the midst of conferences and meetings with other men of equal weight and importance. Her mother was one of the keenest social workers of the day, who shared with so many others the weakness of seeing her photograph in the papers at least twice a month. Her sister was continuously in the limelight. She was rather a pretty girl with more than an average share of brains, which made her win laurels upon laurels at her college. She was either passing first class first in some examination or winning a tennis championship or singing for college functions.

The brother was at Oxford, probably wasting his father's money with all the unconcern of a born millionaire! But, the family hoped and believed great things of him. They often quoted from his letters before an admiring circle of friends and showed round his snaps in careless sports costumes at which the friends simply gape in amazement. One of their black friends actually arm-in-arm or hand-on-shoulder with a real white thorough-bred Englishman! A great achievement, indeed.

Such was the lucky and happy family. The parents were obviously more proud of the two children at college than the other stay-at-home daughter. They felt no disapointment, nor did they express any resentment at her not giving her due share in the family glory, but they forgot to mention her to friends or praise her before relations.

To every inmate of this household Premila was a sort of a refuge to turn to. They poured out all the tales of their successes, adventures, failures into her ears. She had sufficient culture and education to respond sympathetically to them all In fact she was a sort of a fountain of human sympathy.

Often during the year some members of the family were away for quite long periods, but they were never missed, because even while at home they had always been pre-occupied with their own affairs.

A Last Smile

One morning Premila did not come down to join the family at the first meal. On inquiring the mother found she was not well. Indeed, it was influenza. The family doctor called twice a day as was the custom when anyone was ill On the second day the father noted a look of anxiety on his face as he emerged from the room. She pronounced pneumonia and declared the condition very critical. It upset the entire household. Premila sick? Premila sorry? How could it be? No Premila downstairs with her beaming smile—so reassuring at times, so full of love at others, so sympathetic on occasions, so encouraging when some spurt was required for extra effort! No, it just couldn't be that she could move no more amongst them. In their smooth-running lives nothing like this had ever been experienced. They looked at each other for courage. but each one seemed to be in need of it and there was no one else to turn to.

The father decided to pull himself together first. He would get the most skilful nurse and the best medical aid that his money could buy and all would be well. It was done. There were several consultations and the parents simply hung on every word of the doctors. Nothing availed. In the afternoon they were all summoned to the bedside to see their child smile her last breath away.

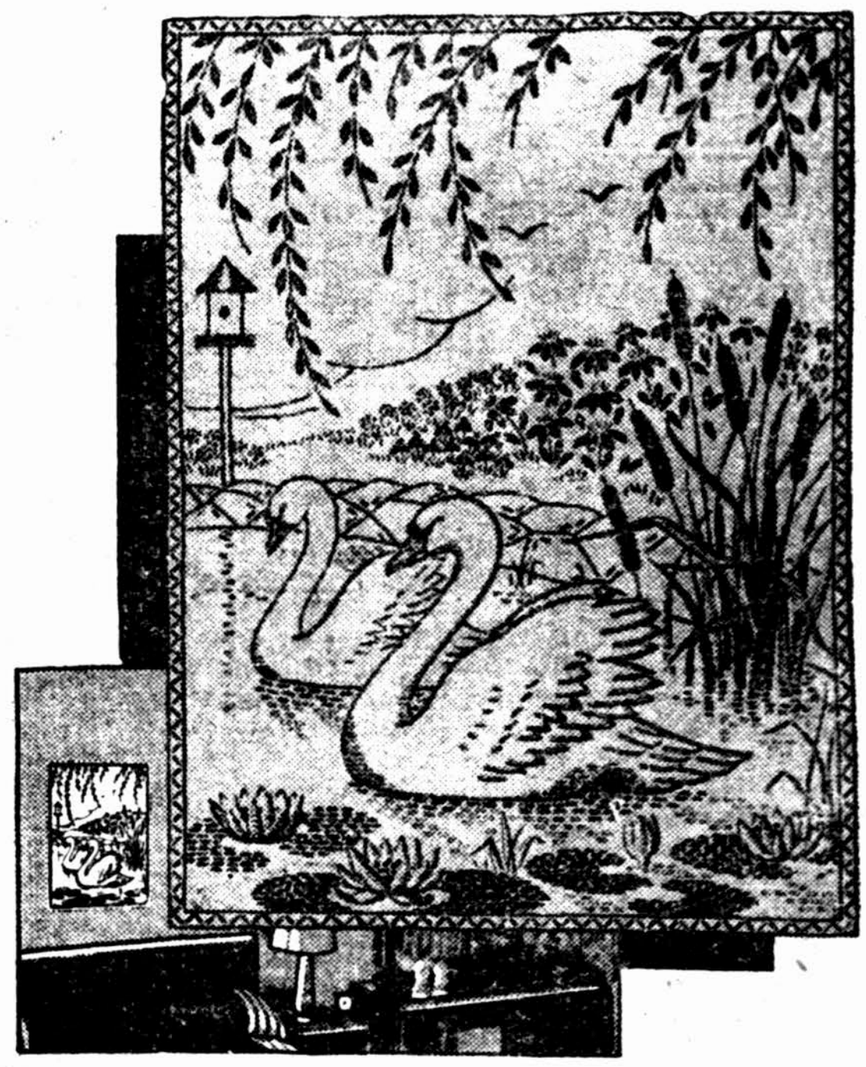
Their grief was uncontrollable at first. Their agony was terrible to witness. She who had seemed the least important member of so learned a family was now the most important. In life she had been there only to form a comfortable background for them. But what could they do without that back ground? How could they carry on at all. They had never known before how necessary she had been to their very existence. The house seemed suddenly empty, and their various interests that had filled their lives to the brim, dwindled into insignificance. The care-free happy-go-lucky brother wrote to say that he missed Premila's lively letters from his mail and felt as if a strong link that attached him to the home had snapped.

A great gloom, a dark shadow fell over the once sparkling home. Time rolled on and the shadow gently lifted but the individuals that emerged from under its depth were not the same. All frailty had gone and a deep serene wisdom found its way in.

Premila still smiled, but from a frame in the wall.

SUN BURN SEASON IS HERE.
"Henry, why have you been so long? I have been so terribly bored here all alone."

Swan-Garden Scene For Wall Panel



To get your new home ready, start on the home furnishings, especially on your wall panel and picture. This garden scene of swans and flowers will liven any wall. It is embroidered in gay Spring colours with simple stitches. It measures about 12 by 16½ inches.

(COPYRIGHT.)

CHINESE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES

By "MANJARI

The anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birthday on the 12th May found many thousand Chinese women nurses in active service at the front, and in base hospitals. In Hankow the pioneer Red Cross nurse was remembered by a special religious service, during which Florence Nightingale's life and work were recounted as an inspiration to the young members of the profession present.

Out of 6,000 nurses registered at the Nurses' Association of China, about two-thirds are women, and practically all of them are working in the many army and missionary hospitals throughout the country. Since the war broke out last year, this army of Chinese women war nurses has been reinforced by 1,000 new graduates. Another 2,000 men and women are about to complete their training. Hundreds of girl students and society women have equipped themselves with a short

(Continued On Page 42)

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OUR SHORT STORY

The Wheel Of Life

By U. RATNAKER RAO

The last rays of the setting sun were hanging a golden glory round the sculptured top of the little village temple. In the background stood brown hills; farther beyond, the massive Himalayas—an imposing and awful sight. In Sivapur it had been a day of festivity in honour of Ganesh, the Elephant-headed God. It came but once a year; so the simple rustic-folk had made the best of it. From early in the morning till late in the afternoon, batches of gaily-clad villagers had kept on arriving in the little enclosure before the temple. The theme with the men had been market rates and such local 'politics'. The women, of course, had talked 'shop'—as we, superior humans, deign to call it—and, vied with one another in their crude holiday finery. All had brought offerings of cocoanuts, sweetmeats and wild-blooms.

At the time we are speaking of, the scene was deserted, by contrast. The few shop-keepers and petty vendors, who, that day had provided—so they thought—sound investment for juvenile pocket-money, were already packing to leave. The more contented among them were chuckling over the day's bargains; the more insatiable sighing that the day had been so short. And before the night had advanced they had all left, hurrying homewards—to smiling wives and warm suppers...

A full-bearded, grey-eyed ascetic-looking man was lingering on the spot. The moon that had newly risen, revealed him a somewhat mystic figure, clad in a flowing dust-coloured robe that all but covered his ankles. He seemed lost in musing. Occasionally, he glanced up wistfully at the stone idol a few yards away. "God for a day and then, for the year, left alone to the spiders and the cockroaches!". He could not help smiling at the thought.

Just then he felt a gentle pull on his 'lungi' from behind. Turning round he found himself face to face with a young woman. In her arms lay a child that seemed to have cried itself to sleep. One end of her red saree passed over her head and almost hid her anxious face. There was no vermilion on her brow, and she could not have been more than twenty.

"Baba Maharaj!" she addressed the Sadhu, saluting him in the orthodox way. "Bless my child, won't you?".

There was entreaty in the voice.

The 'sadhu' smiled. There was sympathy in that smile.

"But why not, if you desire it? Mother" he replied, accompanying his words with a touch on the head of the tiny babe, "the Grace of Ganesh is vast, mother. May it shield your child from temptation, mother".

Having given this benediction he turned to leave, for it was getting late. But a timid touch detained him. Vaguely wondering what she might want he paused in his steps.

"Well, mother?" he asked.

"But they say, you can tell my little one's fortune. Will you, baba?" She queried eagerly. Apparently she shared with her sex the curiosity to know what lay in "the womb of time".

Once again the 'sadhu' smiled. This time it was a mysterious smile that hovered on his bearded lips.

"Mother", he spoke in a grave voice. "It does us little good to know beforehand that which may well be inevitable hereafter. The God whom we all believe in, has vouchsafed little power to us to peer into to-morrow. We must not worry over what must surely befall. We cannot prevent it, can we?".

The woman did not reply. She knew not what to say. But from the look on her face she was not satisfied.

The 'sadhu' saw it and picking up the tiny chubby palm into his own he vent over it. For a few moments he scrutinised its little lines. For sometime he did not speak. Then he said, gravely shaking his head, "If you must know it, mother, let me not keep it from you. Better had it been that you had reposed your trust in God. But, now that you seek to know His ways beforehand, hear it. Your boy stands in peril from two directions. Nay, not now", he hastily added as he saw the woman wince visibly. "It is yet to be, woman. When he has attained manhood, when the fire of youth has leapt into flame in his veins, mother, screen him with all your might from twin dark pools and glimmering snow. Hide him from eyes of love. Let no blithsome maiden cross his path. Let him not nurture love's wild-plant in his garden. If you will keep him for yourself keep him away from fickle woman, mother. And let him not put his foot within a yard of the mountains".—"But the skein shall ravel itself" he muttered parenthetically, more to himself.

With these final words, he quickly walked out of the place and was soon swallowed up in the darkness. The mother stood mute, child clasped to bosom with instinctive fervour. An impulse of pain repeatedly stabbed her heart. Waking up from the dazed abstraction into which she had fallen, she quietly walked to the temple. Placing her little child at the feet of the image, she bent her head. Tears welled up in her eyes.

"God of the worlds," she prayed simply, "I was foolish to seek to know Your ways. My child I have laid at Your feet. Do what You please with him. But if evil must befall him take me away first". Then picking up her child she came out of the temple and entering the grove from which she had come, soon disappeared behind the trees.

* * * *

To the chronicler, twenty years have rolled away—to earth, an infinitesimal fragment of eternity. Twenty not very eventful years for the villagers of Sivapur, unless cholera can be called an event. Among those on whom it had served its summons was Ramnarain's mother That was four years ago, four years too early for her, considering that she had been hoping, wildly hoping to keep her son from woman's exhilarating—but baneful (so she thought) influence. As well might she have tried to hide a flaming torch under a wicker basket. For none is always proof against Cupid's flowery shafts—not even the wise or the great. And it was really better for her to have departed this life than remained behind. In that respect only her prayer had been granted by the Elephant-headed God.

For, when the shadows were lengthening round about Ganesh's temple, and, earth, in the silence that succeeds nightfall was hiding her face in the veil of darkness, two youthful figures were standing outlined against the sky. The fire-flies leapt amidst the trees, alone of creation to relish the dark, but the owl. Occasionally the shrill cry of a night-bird shivered the silence to pieces. The waters of the temple-lake, rippling in the soft breeze, held up a quivering mirror to the starlit heavens

Two youthful figures—Ramnarain and Prafulla. For, already was the die cast. She in her sweet seventeen; he a few years older. His face was the face of the child we saw in its mother's arms twenty years ago. Manhood's estate had brought little more than youthful fullness to it. A new glow, however, lit it. For Prafulla was the prettiest lass, and the proudest be it admitted, in the village of Sivapur, which latter fact stands explained if we remembered too that her father was the village headman. Also that many had been the fond matrons who had hoped to 'bring her' for their sons, long the train of the discarded and the desperate. In fact, Prafulla's wilfulness had made quite a number of old hags hint that she was a danger to adolescent sanity and matron peace in the village.

But, Ramnarain had found favour in her eyes. He was well built, of an athletic frame, and could hold his own against any other in the village sports. He was also very handsome. A carefree disposition and an insatiate appetite for wreckless adventure, which were his outstanding characteristics, endeared him to a girl, who singularly for a country lass, had a love for the daring and the glamorous. But, then most girls love it. And there was none like Ramnarain. So at least Prafulla chose to think and her father, knowing her headstrongness but too well, did not care to lose the only joy of a thankless life, already in its evening...

"And, you must go?" Prafulla asked, her voice trembling.

That morning an urgent order had come to Ramnarain from his regimental head, asking him to join duty at the earliest moment. Though the sight of the unicorn-bearing and red sealed envelope from A.H.Q. had gladdened proud Prafulla's heart, the thought of an impending separation from her lover was painful to her. Also, all sorts of vague rumours of the great trouble on the North West Frontiers were in the air. Her heart felt like cold lead at the thought of his going to serve there. If anything happened.....

Burying her face in her hands, she was convulsed with sobs. Ramnarain half-repented that he had, from a foolish vanity and bravado ever enlisted. As it was, he tried to soothe her.

"My little one," he said as tenderly as he could, "there can be no gainsaying our Royal Masters. I must go. But I shall come back soon,—I must. At least as soon as they let me, I swear, I will! There! Are you satisfied?"

She lifted her head; the tears, welling up in the twin dark pools of limpid light that were her eyes, were on her eyelashes.

"You promise?", she asked fervently, all her emotion flowing into the emphasis on the words. "I do! why, do you doubt it? My little one, you do me injustice. I like to serve the King, of course; it is now my duty. But can that ever be sweeter to me than the company of my dear Prafulla, my little flower my wife-to-be...."

And then, Prafulla remembered that it was getting late. They had better return. Hand-in-hand they walked back to the temple. The elephant-headed god sat there in stony silence. A few cockroaches, out on their nocturnal rounds, raced for their lives. The lizard watching for the unwary fly, lazily ticked on the old rock-hewn wall.

The couple prayed for a while, sincerely; she, that her future lord and master may return to her arms, safe and sound; he, that the exotic blossom by his side may not fade, or be plucked by other hands. For, in his heart of hearts, Ramnarain always felt a misgiving that she was not for him; that, she was too good for him. And a vague scepticism made him doubt whether what he considered his good fortune would last. Would it?

Tearfully as may be supposed, they took leave of each other. As he assured her once more that he would come back to her, at the earliest moment, marry her, and then never again leave her side, her eyes shone upon him with a light which gladdened him. His fears blew away. On the temple steps Prafulla paused, as if she recollected something which she had forgotten. Out of her bosom she brought out a silken-thread with a single crimson coral on it. A charm. An amulet. With heaving bosom and quivering lips she tied it to her lover's sword-arm.....

Ramnarain gathered her to his heart...Before the Ganesh, the God of good omen, the two young hearts once more pledged each to

(Continued On Page 44)

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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN TESTS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Test matches between England and Australia are now over. By winning the Fifth Test England made matters even with the visitors as far as the present series were concerned. But by virtue of their victories in Australia last year, the Kangaroos retained the mythical Ashes.

Everybody admits that this is not a fair way of disposing of the honours of the Tests. Nor does it give a true index of the comparative strength of the rival parties. I am sure Don Bradman, the great Australian skipper, feels very sore about the inclusive result of the present series of the Tests. He travelled 14,000 miles with his team with the hope of gaining a decisive victory. He was, however, deprived of this honour. "Wally" Hammond, the home Captain, has also every reason to feel disappointed with the result.

CHIEF BONE OF CONTENTION

The chief bone of contention is the time-limit on the matches. It is now agreed on all hands that the period of four days for a Test Match between the two greatest cricketing countries of the world is too short. If they are played to a finish as it is done in Australia, there could be no cause for complaint on either side. Terribly conservative as England is, she would not bear of such a thing. If these matches are prolonged her county matches would suffer. There will be a hue and cry from all parts of the country. But then it must be remembered that the Tests are much more important than county matches. There is no sense in having a trial of strength between two countries if the issue is not to be fought out to a decisive end.

LIMITLESS OR FIVE DAYS?

Opinion in England has now veered round in favour of extending the duration of the matches to five days. There are many people who consider that the period of five days is a sufficiently long time to arrive at a decision In fact they hold that if it is prolonged further it would amount to a Marathon Race of patience and stamina rather than skill and merit. Besides it would upset the county matches far too much. There cannot be any serious objection to limiting the Tests to five days. The time is sufficient for finishing a normal match in a normal way. All those who have been crying for brighter cricket favour this time limit. They contend that if a match is not finished in five days it cannot be sufficiently interesting to the public.

CHANGE INEVITABLE

In Australia the Test matches stand on a different footing altogether. It is a sort of a national festival. People go cricket mad and talk nothing else but cricket during those days. Just compare the crowds in England and Australia. Last year there were as many as 90,000 spectators visiting the Melbourne ground every day, while the Oval did not draw even 35,000 people any day! The difference in the gate collections were equally prodigious. However, it would be wiser to extend the time to five days than not at all. Perhaps with the 8-ball overs coming into force from next year the period will be sufficient. A good deal will depend upon the English batsmen to decide the issue. If they choose to dig themselves in 'ad libitum' with a view to tiring out the opposing bowlers, as is their wont, the extension of time will not be of much use.

PREPARATION OF WICKET

Then there is the question of preparation of the wicket. If it is done in the manner of the Oval wicket where the bowlers had a heart-breaking task—particularly in the early days of the match—then the match turns itself into a tragedy for the side which loses the toss. Let it be prepared and nursed for the benefit of the batsmen. But should it be allowed to neutralise all the effects of good bowling? A great controversy is raging in the cricket world on this aspect of the question. No doubt it is the groundsman job to make the wicket as perfect as possible. If it wears out quickly, he is blamed for his ineptitude. It is the batsman who is to be blamed for taking undue advantage of the situation. But when we have professionals who have to depend on their scores for their living the safety-first principle is sure to be followed by them.

THE TOSS

Now comes the question of the toss, we saw that Bradman failed to name the coin correctly every time. The natural consequence was that he could not get the first lease of the wicket, even once. It was his bad luck no doubt. But it is hardly fair. To-day it was Australia's turn. To-morrow it might be England's. So I would suggest that the batting order may go by turns to England and Australia. If in the first instance England wins the toss and bats, it will be Australia's turn automatically to bat first in the next Test. And this order should be maintained till the final. In case a match is not played at all, like the Third Test, the side which lost the batting turn should have it again. In this manner alone there can be a fair trial of strength between two contending parties.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS

When the Australians landed in England there were a few critics who opined that England had sufficient material and strength to defeat the visitors. They were particularly encouraged by the fact that four of the Australian stalwarts, namely, Woodfull, Ponsford, Grimmett and Oldfield, who had been great terrors to the home batsmen and bowlers during their previous visits, were not in this team. There were several inexperienced colts in the make-up of Bradman's team which gave them greater hopes. But when the tourists opened their campaign the experts were soon disillusioned. They found that the team was as strong as any other that had toured England before. They seemed to be exceedingly strong in batting. The tourists gave the general impression that they would carry everything before them with ease.

SHOCK TO THE TOURISTS

The first Test match gave a rude shock to the tourists. They realised that their bowling was not as deadly as they had imagined. The four centuries scored by four home batsmen.—Hutton (100), Barnett (126), Paynter (216 not out) and Compton (102)—and the huge total of 658 for 8 wickets, gave Bradman enough cause for thinking. May be, dropped catches were partly responsible for it. But he could not run away from the fact that his bowlers could not dismiss them earlier. Worse still was the fact that with the brilliant exception of McCabe who scored 232 out of 411 all his batsmen failed and the Australians had to follow-on. It was the magnificent batting of Brown (133) and the Don himself (144 not out) which saved them from defeat. England had of course plenty of reasons to be jubilant over their performance.

ENGLAND'S RISE

The Second Test had another shock for the Australians in store. Although the tourists gained an initial advantage by capturing the first three wickets for 31 runs, Hammond (240) and Paynter (99) smashed all their bowling to pieces by carrying the total to 253 for the next wicket. Ames added another useful 83 to the total of 494. However, Australian bowling gained in reputation by running through the remaining wickets at a cheap price. If their batsmen had now risen to the occasion! But they failed miserably again. If Brown had not performed the unparalleled feat of standing at the wickets from beginning to end with 206 to his credit the tourists would have been in a terrible plight. The match was saved by Bradman again by scoring an unbeaten 102 when some of the other batsmen failed to give proper accounts of themselves against England's attack. By this time Hammond's team had risen very high in the estimation of their countrymen as well as their opponents and it was thought that the fate of the Ashes would remain in the balance till the final contest.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE LATE MR. P. C. SETT.

The death occurred on July 27th of Mr. Pratap Chandra Sett, founder and managing director of Lily Biscuit Co., Calcutta and Bombay, at the age of 71 at his Calcutta residence following a brief illness. The name of the Lily Biscuit Co., as the greatest manfacturing concern of Indian biscuits and barley, is known all over India and abroad. More than fifty-one years ago 1887 Babu Pratap Chandra Sett, with the help of his worthy younger brother Babu Benoy Krishna Sett, first started a small business of printing and block-making under the name and style of P. Sett and Co., in Calcutta. In 1895 they brought out the well-known "Susama" hair oil in the market. From his boyhood Pratap Babu cherished the desire of opening a biscuit factory and in 1909 he ordered machinery from England and started biscuit manufacturing at Sinthi near Dum Dum, with the expansion of business, the old factory was removed to Barnagore. Owing to the growing popularity of the Lily Biscuits and in order to meet the extensive demand of the market, the Company purchased a large plot of land at Ultadanga where their present factory stands and constructed buildings equipped with all the latest machineries for biscuits and barley manufacturing. The factory is considered as the biggest biscuits manufacturing factory in India and is producing biscuits and barely by millions of pounds every year and at present employs more than 500 workers.

The Company, on the completion of fifty years of existence, celebrated their Golden Jubilee in 1936 with great pomp. The Hon. Sir. B. P. Singh Roy, Minister, Government of Bengal, presided over the function.

The management of the Company is now vested in Sjt. Benoy Krishna Sett, the only younger brother, Sjt. Chandi Charan Sett, the eldest nephew and Sjt. Prabodh Chandra Sett, the eldest son.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

26. MATRIMONIAL

Cultured Goan (30) pensionable Government Service wishes to meet Catholic young widow or lady of good family and means, any community. Box No. 10727, "Bombay Chronicle"

Accomplished Goan youngman high family would welcome correspondence with beautiful Catholic young lady of average means. No communal or territorial restrictions. Box No. 10726. "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a Prosperous and Progressive Indian Insurance Company that has broken all records in New Business procuration and Bonus declaration, respectable and influential gentlemen to work as organisers in each of the districts of Bombay City, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri on excellent salary and prospects. Apply immediately to Box No. 9305, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Immediately a qualified and experienced Lady Health Visitor and Superintendent, Victoria Orphanage. Pay Rs. 80—5—100 p.m., including conveyance allowance. Free quarters, Leave, etc., according to State Rules. Selected applicants for interview will be allowed joining expenses. Apply to the General Member, State Council, Bharatpur Rajputana, by 1st of October, 1938. (9382).

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Wanted For the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon and other Courts in Rangoon a Gujarati and Hindustani Interpreter and Translator on a salary of Rs. 80-8-200, with an initial pay of Rs. 95 for a Graduate to fill a temporary vacancy for 28 months. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi, Marwari and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Persian or Sanskrit is desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of a recognized University or its equivalent need apply. Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned by designation and not by name and must be received not later than 16th September, 1938. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government officials or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment. The selected candidate will be required to join for duty on the 17th October, 1938. G. C. Bourne, Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Rangoon. Dated Rangoon, the 23rd August, 1938. (9376).

WANTED

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

Passed Wireless students of the George Telegraph Training Institute are hereby notified that a number of vacancies exist in the Air Force, those who are between 18 and 21 years of age. Matriculates or equivalent standard are eligible. For further particulars apply at once to Principal at 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post, Datha (Kathiawar). (10728)

151. EDUCATION ABROAD

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211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10637).

Public Notices

MORVI-RAILWAY.

TENDER-NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores and Stationery for the Calendar year 1939 are invited and will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-0 p.m. of Wednesday the 5th October 1938.

Tender form, along with the Schedules can be had on payment of Rs. 3 for Consumable Stores and Re. 1 for Stationery per copy.

Earnest money of Rs. 200 for Consumable Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery tender must accompany each tender.

Tenders must be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores" and "Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent,
Morvi Railway.

Stores Superintendent's Office
Morvi Dated 31st August 1938.
9408

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Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.
P.S.—Outside Bombay medicines will be sent by V.P.P.

RATE WAR MUST STOP

Muslim Committee's Demand On Govt.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of Anjuman-i-Tableegh-e-Sadqut-Bombay, held on September 1, at 10 p.m., at the Anjuman's Hall under the presidentship of Seth Haji Noormohamed Abdul Satar Patel the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the present tension of freight for Haj Steamers is likely to put to untolerable inconvenience and hardship the Haj pilgrims in the near future. Hence this meeting humbly requests the Government of India to take sympathetic interest in these deliberations and to bring to a satisfactory conclusion. This meeting apprehends that without the intervention of the Government of India this tension of Haj freight cannot be decided satisfactorily. This meeting therefore expresses its hope that the Government of India will generously co-operate in the matter, keeping in view the convenience of the Haj pilgrims as well as the progress and culture of the growing Indian shipping.

This meeting is further of the opinion that the list of food approved by the Central Haj Committee as per Rule No. 80 is improper. That in this connection complaints have been frequently raised in the press and hence, this meeting request the Government of India as well as the Central Haj Committee to revise and make proper alterations in Rule No. 80.

This meeting authorises the president to convey the above two resolutions to Honourable the Government of India, The Central Haj Committee, the Education, Health and Land Department and to the Honourable members of the Legislative Council.

PUNJAB, FRONTIER & SIND PROBLEMS

WARDHA, Sept. 2.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Bose, is reaching Wardha to-morrow evening. It is understood that immediate decisions have to be taken about the Punjab and the Frontier.

In the Punjab, owing to the resignations of Dr. Satyapal and Lala Dunichand from the Working Council appointed by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, there is a virtual deadlock in the Congress work in the province.

In the Frontier, suggestions have been received in connection with the Bannu raid which include the immediate appointment of a committee to enquire into this raid.

The Sind question is already being discussed among the Congress leaders.—United Press.

SEC. 144 NEAR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

Apprehending communal disturbance in Dhandhuka, about 40 miles from Ahmedabad, September 5 being a Hindu holiday, the District Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144 prohibiting the playing of music, except the ringing of the bell in front of the Mosque, belonging to Bohras. He has also prohibited the passing of any procession near the Mosque at the time of prayers.

In the course of the order, the Magistrate observes that the bell is not a loud instrument, and its playing will not give offence to the Mahomedans.—A. P.

Mahatma Condemns Travancore Govt. Action

EASY WIN FOR SNIPEWOOD

Winnebard And Nadushka Secure Places In Prince Edward Handicap

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Prince Edward Handicap run at Manchester over distance two miles, two furlongs and 75 yards resulted as follows:—

SNIPEWOOD (Richardson)	1
WINNEBARD (Evans)	2
NADUSHKA (D. Smith)	3

Nine ran. Won by two lengths. Four lengths separated second and third. Winner was trained by Dundas.

Starting prices:—3 2 Snipewood, ten one Winnebard and eleven four Nadushka.—Reuter's Special.

MAILS FOR INDIA DELAYED

Sequ To Dockers' Refusal To Work Overtime

MARSEILLES, Sept. 3.

The Indian and Egyptian mails by S S "Ranchi" were delayed by eight hours, as the dockers refused to work extra time.—Reuter.

Sir Joubart Takes Off For India

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Air Marshal Sir Joubart De La Ferte left for India, piloting one of the two new air-speed envoys, destined for communications flights in India.

Flying Officer King is piloting the other.—Reuter.

SECOND RUGBY TEST

S. Africa Beat Britain

PORT ELIZABETH, Sept. 3.

In the Second Rugby Test Match South Africa beat Great Britain by 19 points to 3. At half time South Africa led by 10|0.—Reuter.

CHINA TO INVOKE ART. 17 OF COVENANT?

HANKOW, Sept. 3.

According to well-informed Chinese press, China is invoking Article 17 of the Covenant for imposition of sanctions at the forthcoming League session at Geneva.—Reuter.

6 ANTI-HINDI CONVICTS PRAY FOR PARDON

MADRAS, Sept. 3

The "United Press" understands that about a half a dozen prisoners convicted in connection with the Anti- Hindi agitation and confined in the Madras Penitentiary, have applied to the Government for pardon and for being liberated from jail.

It will be recalled, that many anti-Hindi prisoners had applied for copies of judgments from the Magistrates who sentenced them, under the Cr. I. A. Act, as a preliminary to applying to Government for mercy.

It is expected that many more prisoners would shortly apply for pardon.—United Press

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. DEMAND NOT SUBVERSIVE

Resorting To Repressive Methods Far In Excess Of Requirements

BAN ON KAMALADEVI WAS FIRST CLASS TACTICAL BLUNDER

WARDHA, Sept. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement on the Travancore situation:—

"I have been in close touch with the prime movers affected by the tragedy now being enacted in Travancore. I had hoped that I should be able to avoid having to make any public statement. After the study of available evidence and interviews with representative men from Travancore, I have come to the conclusion that the Travancore Government are resorting to repressive methods far in excess of requirements, if there are any.

Demand For Responsible Govt. Not Subversive

The Travancore Government contend that the Travancore State Congress activities are disloyal and subversive. I have studied the documents alleged to contain evidence in support of such a charge and have failed to find anything of that nature. On the contrary, I have seen emphatic repudiation by the State Congress of the charge, unless constitutional agitation for Responsible Government is to be called subversive.

I have, however, read the memorial of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress, making most serious charges unsupported by any evidence against the Diwan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer. They should never have been made, even if the memorialist had evidence in support. Such evidence is irrelevant to the case for Responsible Government. It would have its place in a memorial for the removal of the Diwan. There is no doubt that these charges have harmed the memorialists and, therefore, the State Congress, though they cannot weaken case for Responsible Government. I have, no doubt, whatsoever that the case for Responsible Government will be strengthened by the frightfulness being committed by the Government of Travancore if only the People will not be demoralised and will continue to adhere to non-violence If reports about violence by students are true. I appeal to the students to desist and allow the movement to develop nonviolently.

I understand that leaders, who have been locked up should make amends by withdrawing charges against the Diwan.

FIRST CLASS TACTICAL BLUNDER

I had the honour of meeting the young Maharaja and the Maharani. I have had the privilege of knowing Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer for many years. I appeal to them to retrace their steps and allow the State Congress to function, so long as its activities remain peaceful. Surely, the common law of the State is enough to cope with individuals using violent language or resorting to actual violence But at this hour of the day to expect the people to submit to the suppression of free speech or of demands, however, advanced these may be, is to invite trouble.

In my humble opinion the prevention of Shreemati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya from entering the State was the first class tactical blunder. It passes comprehension how Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer himself, a foreigner, prohibited the entry

(Continued on Page 26).

Will Go Down In History

Tagore's Message To Leader Of Congress Mission To China

SHANTINIKETAN: Sept. 2.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following message through the "United Press' to Dr. M. Atal, Leader of the Congress Medical Mission to China:—

"I am happy that the Congress help to China in her hour of need has taken the form of a Medical Mission. This work of helping with which India is properly associated will continue to unite the peoples of the East in fellowship long after the memory of bleeding humanity is banished from our mind."—United Press

INDIRA TO BE X-RAYED

Jawaharlal Not To Undertake Engagements

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is not undertaking any public engagements, at present, has not determined the length of his London visit.

This is largely dependent on the Doctors' reports on his daughter Indira, who will be undergoing an X-ray examination next week.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN GERMANY

Many Towns And Villages Inundated

BERLIN, Sept. 3.

Worst floods for 50 years in Southern Silesia have caused many million marks damage.

A number of towns and villages are flooded and in many places road and rail traffic is completely at standstill. Many cattle have been drowned —Reuter.

SARDAR PATEL GOES AS GUIDE

Mahatma's Telegram To Rajkot Request

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 3.

A number of telegrams from Rajkot have been received by Mahatma Gandhi requesting him to dissuade Sardar Vallabhbhai from going to Rajkot in connection with the Kisan agitation there. The happenings in Rajkot, they say, do not call for any outside interference.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following reply to Mr. Harishankar Pandya, one of the senders of such telegrams:—

"The Sardar is not going to foment trouble He has been President of the Rajkia Parishad. He has been honoured as a guest in several States. He owes a duty to his co-workers of the Parishad. He goes merely as a guide. It is strange that you should regard his coming as outside interference. I expect you to take advantage of his presence to produce harmony if the agitation is confined to a minority, you may depend upon the Sardar. Knowing as I do, so many of the workers. I am unable to regard them as ill-meaning agitators. Please share this with Bhayats Lohana Samaj and the Muslim Council who have wired to me. I hope wise counsels will prevail.—Gandhi."

STOP PRESS

CHINESE CONSTRUCTING INNER DEFENCE LINE.

TOKIO, Sept. 3.

The Japanese claim to have occupied Chinese defence positions at Mahweiling nine miles North of Telan, and also claim to have cut the railway between Kiukiang and Nanchang barring southward retreatment of the Chinese from Lushan Mountain.

The Chinese military authorities are reported to be constructing an inner defence line for Hankow. Joining Wuning in Kiangsi with Yanghsin and Kichun in Hupeh, and manned by 400,000 troops.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DRIVE HELD UP?

HANKOW, Sept. 3.

The Chinese Military Circles here claim that the Japanese drive South of the Yangtse towards Telan has been held up. It is declared that all Chinese positions to the North of Telan are intact —Reuter

TROOPS CONCENTRATE OPPOSITE STRASBOURG

STRASBOURG, Sept. 3.

German troops have been concentrated on the Rhine frontier, opposite Strasbourg yesterday and to-day, including mechanised units, cavalry, artillery, machine-gun corps and infantry.—Reuter.

Canadian Aircraft For Britain

New Factories To Be Erected To Meet Demand

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The British Government are ready to place contracts with Canada for bomber aircraft on the longrange purchase programme, according to an Air Ministry announcement. This involves erection of few factories at Montreal and Toronto.

The announcement adds that discussions are proceeding regarding the manufacture of other types of aircraft for the British Government at Vancouver and Fort William involving extensions of the existing plants of those centres.—Reuter.

SUSPENSION OF EXECUTIONS

Republicans' Ready Gesture

BARCELONA, Sept. 2.

An offer to suspend the execution of death sentences for crimes committed before September 1, provided the rebels do likewise has been made by the Republican Government in a note to the British Commission for the exchange of prisoners.

The note also proposes suspension of executions throughout September.—Reuter.

REBELS CAPTURE 2133 OFFICERS

HENDAYE, Sept. 3.

Since the Civil War began the rebels have captured 2133 officers of whom only 941 are Spanish and 210113 men of whom 47565 are foreigners, announces the Statistics Bureau at Burgos. It is added that 56 per cent of the foreigners are French.

5,000 REPUBLICANS KILLED

Casualties Since Ebro Battle Began

BURGOS, Sept. 3.

It is claimed that 5,000 Republicans have been killed and 12,000 taken prisoners since the Ebro battle began, also the Republican counter offensive on the Estremadura Front has been completely dominated.—Reuter.

HITLER'S BLUFF SUCCEEDED

PARIS.—Herr Hitlers' paramount role in international situation is discussed at length in the morning papers. If war comes declares M. Blum, writing in "Popularie," it will be because Herr Hitler deliberately willed it against the peace efforts of democracies. "Herr Hitler will have had to will it tenaciously, implacably and without reason, excuse or pretext even of saving face for he has already won his cause as far as there is a cause to be won and his bluff, if it is bluff, has already succeeded.

HENLEIN'S REPLY.

Madame Tabouis writing in "Oeuvre" says according to foreign circles Herr Henlein left his reply to the Czech Government's latest proposals at Prague before leaving and that it is not negative, but evasive, permitting further negotiation.—Reuter.

NEXT MOVE LIES WITH DR. BENES

Fuehrer Dissatisfied With Czech Offer: Military Measures To Continue

PRAGUE, Sept. 2.

Dr. Benes informed Lord Runciman that he met the delegates of the Sudeten Germans. The negotiations lasted from 10-30 A.M. till 2-50 P.M. and will be resumed.

A report of the meeting issued by the British Mission shows that the whole problem was very thoroughly discussed. It is apparent that the Government have now left the task of negotiations in the hands of Dr. Benes. It is also apparent now that the Government proposals are not entirely satisfactory to the Germans who want a system based on recognition of their absolute equality.

Lord Runciman's happy initiative has certainly helped to clear the air. The idea of a direct appeal to Herr Hitler seemed risky, but has been justified by its success. The wording of the communique issued after the meeting between Herr Henlein and Herr Hitler has disposed of the fear that any breach of peace is contemplated.

The Communique has established complete identity of views of the two leaders, but it does not follow that the speeches of Herr Hitler at Nuremberg will necessarily be very pacific. It is thought that he will have hard words to say about the Czech Government.

It is not expected that he will put forward any immediate demands but it is expected to announce that the present extraordinary military measures will be continued until a solution satisfying the Sudeten German demands is reached.

It is understood that Herr Henlein left Berlin with the Fuehrer's views on the last Czech offer.

It is stated that the next move lies with Dr. Benes and his Cabinet. While there is no inkling of their content, there is ground for believing that the Czech proposals are regarded here as being not defined with sufficient clearness to satisfy Sudeten aspirations.

Lord and Lady Runciman dined with Dr. Hodza at the British Legation in Prague.

Earlier the Cabinet Council dealt exclusive with routine affairs.—Reuter.

GERMAN OFFICIAL FIRED ON

BERLIN, Sept. 2.

Herr Von Ribbentrop left Berchtesgaden at 2-30 p.m. by air for Berlin and Herr Henlein by motor for Prague.

The official German news agency alleges that Czech Frontier Guards fired on a German Customs Official near Aschberg. The German was not harmed.—Reuter

Occupation Of Rhine Fortifications: Control Of Transport

METZ, Sept. 3.

According to reports from sources, regarded here as reliable, all fortifications, recently built on the other side of the Rhine, have been occupied by troops.

Large forces, infantry and tanks are reported to have been sent to the frontier to-day from Mecklenburgschwerin, Rhine Province, Westphalia Hessenassau.

Severe control of rail and road passengers has been instituted in the Rhine Districts all owners of vehicles in Saar, Rhenish Prussia and Palatinate have been warned of possible requisition.

Meanwhile a telegraphic message from Berlin says that no troop movements of any consequence have taken place in Rhineland as far as it was possible to ascertain.

Reuter's Cologne correspondent states: Certainly there are no mass movements of troops to the frontier. A certain amount of fortification work is proceeding, otherwise the occupation of defences is perfectly normal.

The condition in Saar-Brucken are also reported normal. A certain number of big guns which moved to the right bank of the Rhine at Wald, opposite Cologne have been carrying on firing exercises.

No confirmation is available hitherto with regard to the accuracy of Metz's reports on which some doubt is expressed, says a telegraphic message from Paris.—Reuter.

Goebbels And Ribbentrop May Give 'Spitfire' Advice

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Both Reuter's Berlin and Prague correspondents speak of an atmosphere of tension and expectancy today in connection with Herr Henlein's interview with Herr Hitler.

Reuter's Prague correspondent states that it is generally felt that the situation has taken a serious and unfavourable turn and the centre of gravity has shifted from Prague to Barchtesgaden and perhaps Nuremberg and the events in Prague will mark time pending Herr Henlein's return.

In the meantime despite the authorities care further incidents have occurred in Sudeten regions suggesting the increase of local tension, while the Sudeten organ "Dieziet" has been confiscated for the second time in 48 hours.

IS HITLER FREE

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says that some circles, conversant with Herr Hitler's views, are of the opinion that if Herr Hitler is strong enough to make his views prevail Herr Henlein will be given moderating counsel. It is generally hoped that this will happen, despite some fear of what is described in some circles as the "spitfire" influence of Dr. Goebbels and Herr Von Ribbentrop.

COL. MUIRHEAD TO TOUR BURMA ALSO

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Col. Muirhead sails for India by "Strathallon" via Marseilles on September 24. After his Indian tour he will proceed to Burma and expects to reach Rangoon on sixth December. During his stay in Burma Col. Muirhead will endeavour to see as much of village life and agricultural and industrial conditions as possible.—Reuter.

Dhrangadra Permission For Public Meetings

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: Sept. 2.

Sjt. M.U. Arvind, Political and Home Member of Dhrangadhra State has telegraphically informed the Vice-President, Dhrangadhra State People's Conference here that permission for holding public meetings in Dhrangadhra is granted.

Halifax Back In London

Henlein-Hitler Interview Result Awaited

LONDON Sept. 3.

Lord Halifax, who proceeded to Yorkshire yesterday on private affairs returns to London tomorrow in order to watch the latest developments in the international situation.

It is reiterated in London that Sir Nevile Henderson has returned to Berlin without definite instructions. It is pointed out that his interview with Herr Von Ribbentrop on September 7 was at the latter's invitation. Sir Nevile Henderson had no definite message to give, but was able to convey to Herr Von Ribbentrop his personal impression and feeling in London.

Opinion in London prefers to wait for definite information regarding the Henlein-Hitler interviews, before attempting to assess the effect on the situation. It is felt it is premature to hold decided views at the moment. —Reuter's Special.

STRAW BEDS FOR VISITORS!

Grand Nazi Rally At Nuremberg

BERLIN, Sept. 3.

A grand total of 800,000 men, women and children, many from Australia, are attending Nazi Rally at Nuermberg. The Collapsible "Strength Through Joy" Village, which housed the Olympic Games visitors, will accommodate 24,000 and the rest will be under canvas, for which many thousand tons of straw is provided in lieu of beds. —Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS MAKE 366 FOR 8 AGAINST P. WARNES XI

LONDON, Sept 3.

In their match at Folkestone against Sir Pelham Warnes XI, the Australians had made 366 runs for eight wickets at the close of play. Barnes contributing 91 and Barnett 82.—Reuter.

"Public Opinion Disregarded"

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Mr. Manu Subedar in a statement to the press says:—

The disallowance by the Governor-General of the resolution for a committee to consider the revision of the ratio is deplorable. An opportunity of removing the suspicion (which Englishmen repudiate but which still exists in the country) that the Government of India are helpless and that currency and exchange matters are settled at the dictation of London City interests has been lost. This is in disregard of the widely held Indian public opinion expressed by many Provincial Governments who had written to the Government of India, and also by the Reserve Bank of India.

In the present state of the world, the need for securing closer co-operation between India and the United Kingdom requires that Indian opinion, however, mistaken should not be brushed aside. The condition of the masses, relatively low prices for agricultural products and the attenuated balance of trade in favour of India, and many other factors demanded that the basis of valuation in India should be carefully looked into and the public satisfied that the policy which Government are pursuing is really best.—A.P.

Mr. C. F. Purohit, B.Sc., student of the Bombay University, has just returned after taking Practical training in Electrical Engineering for three years in Germany and Sweden.

"KAISER-I-HIND" ANNUAL

The "Kaiser-i-Hind", the popular Anglo-Gujerati weekly of Bombay, has issued this year also its annual number, bulkier than previous one containing over 200 pages, with a spate of articles in English and Gujarati Sir P. C. Sethna, suggests "a short-range common policy and programme for India." Sir R. M. Chinoy writes on "Hobbies, chair usefulness." Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta gives the benefit of his ripe experience as a doctor in his treatise on maternity and child welfare. Sjt. Manu Subedar believes that Gandhism is the "only permanent cure for unemployment," which perhaps will be a bitter pill to swallow for those who oppose Mahatmic cult in season and out of season. Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, the Back Bay hero" dreads "the menace to democracy." Mr. R. P. Masani in his interesting article on "His Daily Thought-India" takes us into his confidence by writing for the number the opening portion of Chapter XXVII of his forthcoming biography of Dadabhoy Naoroji which, the editor informs us "is expected to come out in the winter." Miss Navajbai D. Contractor gives the benefit or her latest sojourn to Australia in her article "Australian Models of Education," Dr. Jal Sanjana takes us for out of India in his discourse on "The technical Museum in Munich. Other contributors are: Sir J. C. Cayajee on "The Last of the Sasanides," Sardar K. B. Dastur Nosherwan on precepts of Zarathushtra, Dr Miss J. E. Mistri, Dr. J. K. Daji, Lt.-Col. M. S. Dr. J. K. Daji, Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani, Dr. D. H. Mehta, Messrs K. J. B. Wadia, A. K. Vesawewala, S H. Jhabwala. J. M Desia, Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkoti and "M.R.B.," also give their interesting quotas which go to make up a sumptuous number.

NATIONALIST OFFENSIVE ON EBRO FRONT

BURGOS, Sept. 3.

A Nationalist offensive on the Ebro Sector was resumed this morning, in poor visibility heavy bombing from the air preceding the attack. By midday Nationalist infantry had taken the first line of Republican positions.

Fighting continues. Nationalists claim that the republicans lost many dead and prisoners.—Reuter

Clerk Takes To Heart Wife's Death

A. F. Maniar, a clerk, employed in the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, died of acid poisoning at the K. E. M. Hospital, on Saturday afternoon.

It is stated that Maniar was much depressed since the death of his wife, three months ago. This afternoon he was found gasping in his office, and when questioned by Dr. Desai, Assistant Medical Officer of the Asylum, he is reported to have pointed to a chit in which he had written that nobody was to be held responsible for his action.

He was rushed to hospital, but died shortly after admission.

Dhobi Talao Outrage And After

19 OUT OF 23 VICTIMS STILL IN HOSPITAL

Motive Unascertained: Magistrate Remands Gurkha Who Ran Amok Till Sept. 17

The running amok of a Gurkha whose name has been given as Maniram Nandlal at Second Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, on Friday evening, which was responsible for wounding 23 persons with a 26-inch "Khukri" was reported in these columns in Saturday's issue. Further information gathered from various sources go to show that the man is believed to have been under the influence of some stupefying drug, at the time of the outrage.

Superintendent Bull, Rao Saheb D. V. Karnik, Superintendent of the C.I.D., Inspector Cooper, Deputy Inspector Kilburn and Sub-Inspector B. N. Shintre conducted the investigation after the tragedy was enacted and the victims removed to the hospital.

19 VICTIMS STILL IN HOSPITAL

Nineteen of the 23 men and women who are alleged to have been stabbed by him were still in the G. T. Hospital on Saturday undergoing treatment.

The condition of a few of the victims of the alleged onslaught, to which no motive can as yet be definitely assigned, is reported to be improving. The injuries inflicted on many of the persons are on or about the region of the neck.

The Gurkha's slashing blows fortunately did not always strike true because it was observed that the wounds were inflicted on the lower parts of the face of many of the injured.

He is aged 28, had no fixed place of residence, but is known to have visited some friends residing near Dhobi Talao. No motive for the outrage has been ascertained so far, though it is alleged by some to be due to a custom among the locality from which the assailant was hailing not to sheath the deadly weapon ("Khukri") without "blooding" it, once it was unsheathed!

APPLICATION BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Sub-Inspector Shintre of the Esplanade Police Court made an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, on Saturday afternoon asking for the detention of Maniram in police custody till September 17.

The police officer informed the Court that Maniram was at present in hospital. The Magistrate granted the application.

"COMMUNAL POISON WILL RECOIL ON ITS FOMENTORS"

Worli D. D. Chawl Tenants' Send-off To Bolan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A warning that the communal poison which they are now sedulously cultivating at Worli, would only recoil on themselves, was uttered by Mr. T. R. Bolan, the ex-Hony. Secretary of the Worli Young Men's Association, this evening, with reference to the alleged attempt being made by certain individuals in the Development Department Chawl area, by setting up one community against another.

These remarks were made by Mr. Bolan, while replying to speeches at a meeting arranged to bid him adieu on the eve of his departure from Bombay for good

Mr. Khurshed M. Ankiesaria, a member of the Managing Committee of the Blind Relief Home, Worli, presided, and the speakers included representatives of almost all communities at Worli: Messrs. Patkar, Janab Juma Khan, Appa Row, Rev. A. Bhattise, T. R. Ganpath and Raizada S. B. Suchdeva, the incoming Hony. Secretary of the Association.

The speakers paid tributes to the public spirit of Mr. Bolan, in coming forward to champion the cause of the poor tenants, at a time when hardly anybody dreamed of it. Almost all the speakers condemned the attempts being made certain individuals in area to give a false colour to the tenant movement, and urged the Congress Ministry not to be misled by them.

"COMMUNAL PROBLEM IS PURELY ARTIFICIAL"

Jinnah's Support To Army Bill Deplored

That the communal problem was a purely artificial creation in India, was the view expressed by Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, at a talk he gave at the Bohra Youth League on Saturday night.

He said that a minority was a group of persons who had settled down in a foreign State. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, there was a population of three crores and a half, out of which only two crores and a half were Czechs. The other crore included Hungarians, Poles and Germans. These minorities had a different language and a different culture.

Strangely in India, the division into minorities was not based on difference in language or distinction in culture: it was based on religion.

MOGHUL EMPERORS' EXAMPLE

The speaker traced the relationship subsisting between the communities since the days of the Moghul Emperors who ruled India, not as aliens ruling a conquered territory, but as kings of their own land. Even as late as 20 years ago, there was no such thing as a communal question.

It was only when the Nationalist movement under leaders like Tilak, Beasant and Jinnah made the English realise that they could not hold India if Indians refused to live under their government that they had attempted to exploit religious differences. By means of the communal electorates they had succeeded in perpetuating communal division.

In this connection, the speaker deplored the conversion of Mr. Jinnah who, he said, from being an ardent nationalist, had become a rank communalist. He criticised the attitude of Mr. Jinnah over the Army Bill and said that Mr. Jinnah had supported the Government to "teach Congress a lesson."

He appealed to them to discourage such attitude of distrust, because, without mutual goodwill the communal problem could never be solved.

Next Census Commissioner for India. Mr. W. M. Yeatts, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education, Health and Lands, who is appointed as Census Commissioner for India.

LATE SHETH SHIVNARAYAN NEMANI

Recently at the opening ceremony of the Cotton Exchange Building of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., references were made to the unparalleled generosity of Sheth Shivnarayan Nemani. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel cited several instances of the liberal heart of late Seth Nemani and stated that he had not only relinquished his claims to the tune of lacs of rupees against his debtors, but had also helped them in reviving their lost business, and thus proved himself to be the donor, the friend, philosopher and guide of hundreds of cotton merchants.

Sardar Vallabhbhai further alluded to the princely donation of Rs. 1,01,000 (one lac and one thousand) given by Sheth Surajmal Nemani to the benefit of the needy workers in the cotton trade in commemoration of his father's (Sheth Shivnarayan Nemani's) sacred memory. Sardar also announced a further donation from Sheth Surajmal Nemani for the establishment of "Ram Mandir" at Shivri. Sir Purushottamdas made similar references to the philanthropy of the late Sheth Shivnarayan Nemani and to the donations given by his son Mr. Surajmal Nemani.

"THE DRUM"

Appeal To Premier To Ban The Film

Mr. Baburao Patel, Editor of "Filmindia" has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of the Government of Bombay:—

"Reference our letter thirtieth re: Editorial filmindia" September issue published on the 1st regarding film "The Drum" now running in Bombay. Our views strongly supported by eminent journalist, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of "Bombay Chronicle", in to-day's issue. Request immediate action. At least Provincial Congress Governments must uphold national prestige by banning such anti-Indian films and setting example to foreign producers for future."

It is understood that Mr. Patel has addressed letters to the Prime Ministers of the different Provincial Governments on this subject pointing out to the necessity of upholding the national prestige of the country.

Interpellations on the subject are likely to be asked both in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and in the Central Legislative Assembly at Simla.

Condition Of Sholapur Hunger-Strikers

Minister Munshi's Reply

LATTHE ON TRADING IN COTTON FUTURES

Jhabvala's Attack On Trade Disputes Bill In Bombay Assembly

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
POONA, September 3.

In pursuance of promise given yesterday during the question hour, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, made a statement in the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning concerning the condition of the prisoner who has been on hunger-strike for the last four or five days in Sholapur sub-jail.

Satisfactory Condition

He said that the latest information received showed that the state of health of Channusingh Kalyansingh in Sholapur Sub-Jail was satisfactory.

Both Channusingh and Malk Arjun, another prisoner, who is on hunger-strike, were removed to Civil Hospital as a precautionary measure on August 30. Next morning it was found that both of them were suffering from dysentery. They were treated for the same and given injections also. Channusingh was in a fit condition to be removed to the Jail, but the Civil Surgeon had retained him in the Hospital.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY SUBURBS

In the year 1937-'38, 5,613 accidents took place in the City of Bombay and 522 in Bombay Suburbs, stated Mr. K. M. Munshi, replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

Congestion of traffic was not responsible for these accidents to any appreciable extent. The causes of the accidents were various, namely, fault of the drivers or of the pedestrians, narrow or ill-lit roads, absence of footpaths, slow-moving traffic etc.

One thousand and 141 of these accidents were due to heavier motor vehicles such as buses, trucks or lorries in the City of Bombay, and 171 in the Suburbs. High speed was not one of the main causes of these accidents, but speed in excess of that justified by the conditions existing at the time of the accidents was one of the causes of many accidents. No orders restricting speed of motor vehicles in order to prevent accidents had been issued. Provision had, however, been made in the Motor Vehicles Rules to regulate the speed limits. In the Suburbs a speed limit of 30 miles had been introduced from August on certain roads.

TRAFFIC CONTROL.

At the main road junctions traffic was regulated by Police Constables, traffic lights or traffic islands, according to the method best suited to each place. In the City of Bombay in addition to fixed post constables and constables placed at junctions, constables were also detailed to patrol roads and streets to supervise the traffic and detect traffic offences. In the Suburbs police had been supplied as an experimental measure with a motor cycle combination, on which a sergeant did regular patrols. In the city certain roads were closed to heavy motor vehicles and certain others were treated as one-way streets.

The Finance Member, Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe replying to the same member stated that Government did not intend to introduce any change in the present system of contracts of sellers of options in cotton market. Government were not aware that there were five lakhs of bales of Broach cotton with the East India Cotton Association. Deliveries of goods were regulated according to the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association, which specify tenderable cotton from various areas under each type of cotton. Government did not think that cotton-growers of the Province and small traders had been greatly affected in the current year by fictitious transactions of speculator. It was also not true that contracts of the East India Cotton Association and other Mahajans of Bombay were beneficial only to Mandi traders. Under bye-laws of the E.I.C. Association, trading in the new crops was permitted from May 1, every year. The Board of the Association was also authorised to permit trading from April 1. Government were not aware of any harm to agriculturists on this account.

INTEREST OF PEASANTS.

Mr. A. B. Latthe told Mr. S. H. Jhabvala that it was not true that forward business as at present carried on in raw produce, such as seeds, wheat, cotton, etc., was highly detrimental to the interest of peasants and businessmen in the Province. Smaller markets elsewhere were affected by the fluctuations caused in the prices of the above articles in the Bombay market.

Mr. Jhabvala: Are Government aware that foreign exporters get the benefit of such fluctuations in the Bombay Market?

The Finance Minister: The exact meaning of this question is not understood. Occasional disparity in the foreign and the Bombay markets was a normal feature of the international market.

The Finance Minister stated that he did not understand the question whether Government had considered the advisability of stopping the present system of giving away unfixed goods. The Government were not aware that Teji-Mandi business. conducted under the auspices of the East Indian cotton Association and the Cotton Mahajan Association was likely to ruin the lower and the middle-class people. It may be that those who went in for such business might sometimes be ruined.

Questions like mere paper transactions without having raw material, turnover of lakhs of bales, without even single bale of cotton, by persons and steps to be taken to remove this element of speculation in business were under consideration of Government at present.

GOVERNMENT HELPLESS.

Replying to a supplementary question from Mr. Jhabvala, the Finance Minister, said that nobody could help if the people entered into speculative transactions and suffered losses. He did not think that Government could do anything in the matter.

Mr. Bhawanji Khimji asked, if Government were aware that forward transactions were beneficial for marketing of crop.

The Finance Minister said that it was not so always, but only sometimes. Sometimes they may be injurious also.

Mr. Bhawanji Khimji further asked if Government were aware that normally commercial associations were opposed to interference of Government in forward transactions.

Finance Minister: "Government are aware that commercial people who are interested in speculation and gambling oppose all attempts to check that gambling and that speculation."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOMBAY POLICE.

That the Government of Bombay had received complaints from the general public as regards discourteous treatment meted out to them by the Bombay City Police was admitted by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day in reply to a question from Mr S. H. Jhabvala.

Ninety-one of such complaints had been received by the Commissioner of Police and five had been received by himself.On enquiry by the Commissioner of Police only 30 complaints were found to be true and disciplinary action was taken in those cases.

The Government were aware that such complaints of discourtesy and even of ill-treatment of citizens were still in existence. The Government had already issued instructions to police to the following effect "heads of all departments are requested to see that their subordinate officers treat members of the public approaching them on official business with consideration and courtesy so as to encourage them to lay their grievances before them. They should also take steps to ensure that members of the public, when they go to see officers of their departments on business, are not kept waiting unnecessarily and their complaints and applications are promptly looked into and disposed of".

The Government did not consider that the maintenance of register of complaints at every police station would be of practical use. It was not true that poorer citizens did not always get proper hearing from police even when they went to lodge complaints. It was, of course part of the duty of police to hear complaints patiently and treat complainants properly.

NO NEED OF CHANGE OF POLICY

Replying to the same member, the Home Minister stated that the Government did not consider that any change in policy was necessary to effectively check satta gambling. They had recently sanctioned the appointment of two Additional Presidency Magistrates for more raid and disposal of cases under Gambling Act.

Replying to further questions the Minister stated that during 1937, 448 raids were carried out in the city of Bombay and 2,025 persons were arrested. Under Section 4 of the Gambling Act, 221 persons were convicted and 25 were acquitted or discharged. 431 persons were convicted under Section 5 of the same Act. 353 persons were discharged or acquitted under the same Section. Under Section 12, 96 persons were convicted, 56 were acquitted or discharged.

Cases against 843 were still pending.

During the first six months of 1938, 326 raids were carried out and 867 persons were arrested. Out of these 214 were convicted, 116 were either discharged or acquitted and cases against 537 were pending

JHABVALA'S CHARGE AGAINST PREMIER

Discussion On Trade Disputes Bill In Bombay Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 3.

Discussion on the motion for the first reading of the Trade Disputes Bill was resumed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly after question hour.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Millowners' representative, continuing his speech stated that representatives of Labour yesterday had made certain remarks, into details of which he did not propose to go at the present. He only wanted to stress the fact that both the employers and the employees were important limbs of the industry; they were like two joint cog-wheels. They had to carry on smoothly and continuously in the interest of the well-being of the industry. When there was the least friction what was done to reduce the same was the appliance of the right type of lubricant, so that it might proceed to work without undue friction, heat and noise. The Bill before the House should serve the purpose of that lubricant.

GREAT HEALER.

Conciliation and Negotiations, argued Mr. Saklatvala. would mean time. and time as was well-known was a healer of many differences and wounds. If time was given, good was bound to result to the industry as a whole. The Labour Officer till now acted the part of a lubricant and it had worked very well. In any dispute it was better to have a third party to settle up the difference, provided there was not too much interference.

As far as other provisions of the Bill were concerned, namely, the procedure regarding conciliation, setting up of Industrial Courts, etc. they were matters of detail and could be dealt with later.

MILLOWNERS' DILEMMA.

Possibly the Bill had brought forward by Government to encourage Trade Unionism. He felt that in this matter one should act with caution. By all means have genuine Trade Unionism. It should be welcome to all. He did not understand what purpose would be served by having qualified unions. Nor would it be correct to have unions of the type required to be registered under the old Act. Criticising the provisions for starting different kinds of unions. he said that the employers would find it difficult to distinguish which men belonged to which type of Union and there ought to be some distinction as to which was the right union to whom notice ought to be given. Otherwise he felt that it would have dire consequences.

TERRIBLE WASTE.

He was also opposed to heavy machinary like the Industrial Court being set in motion for triflings disputes. That would be terrible waste of powder and shot

The measure sought to bring about harmony and peace between the workers and the employers. Such harmony and peace he felt, could not be brought about by legislation alone. It was goodwill that would establish harmony

(Continued on Page 36)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 10, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 9, 1357
Parsi: Gatha 4, 1307
Hightide: 8-49; 20-18
Lowtide: 1-10; 15-10
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h 52m

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MASKATI—On 3rd. September 1938 ESMAILJI ABDULTYEB MASKATI, at his residence, Begampura, Surat. Aged 65 years. Deeply Mourned by his relatives.

(R10739)

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST FIRING IN TRAVANCORE

There will be a public meeting of Travancorians and the people of Bombay to protest against the recent firing in Travancore and other repressive measures adopted by the State. The meeting will be held at The Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) the 4th instant at 10 a.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S LECTURE

Lecture of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta on 'Hinduism on its last legs' to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. in Soman Buildings, Kelewadi Ganeshotsava

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Dr. Kalyandas Desai will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 on "Hindu Caste System"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakusan Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Penang and Colombo on the 2nd September, and is expected to arrive here on the 10th September

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA

The Bombay Kannada Sangha, Matunga, will be concluding its daily Sri Ganapati Pooja to-day (Sunday). There will be a Mangalarthi which will be preceded by music commencing at 6 p.m.

PROTEST AGAINST TRAVANCORE REPRESSION

Under the auspices of the Malayali residents of Bombay a public meeting will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at People's Jinnah Hall under the presidentship of Sjt. Purshotamdas Tricumdas to protest against the repressive and autocratic measures of Travancore Government Messrs. Ashoka Mehta, C. K. Narayan Swamy, Dr. P. G. Pillai and others will speak on the occasion.

LORRYWALLAS' MEETING

A public meeting of all concerned with the lorry transport in Bombay City will be held at Tank Bunder Tram Junction to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. to consider the high taxation on the lorries in Bombay. Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Dr. Shetty, Thaman Singh, Kondvikar and others will address the meeting.

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

New SONGS; New Spectacles!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"The Rage of Paris" Time as usual.
METRO—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Drum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Happy Landing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Gold Diggers in Paris" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Yangrilla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Ali Baba Goes to Town" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Radio Patrol" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"She" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Wee Willie Winkie" Two shows daily.
PALACE—"Hawaii Calls" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Companion" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

TAILORING WORKERS UNION

Under the auspices of the B.T.W. Union a public meeting of the tailors of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m at Azad Maidan Bori Bunder

'PARLE CONGRESS MEMBERS' MEETING

A general meeting of the primary (four annas) members of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee will be held on (Sunday) the 18th instant, at 10-30 p.m. in the premises of Smt. Gokalibai P P. High School, Vile Parle, (West).

They are also requested to send in their resolutions, if any to the Secretary of the Congress Committee on or before 11th instant.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Brotherhood or Interdependence" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The fourth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street

"SERVICE: THE SOURCE OF SALVATION"

Under the auspices of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, a talk on 'Service: the Source of Salvation will be delivered to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the K. B. Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli

"HALVAD YUVAK MANDAL"

A general meeting of the above Mandal will be held at Heera House, Sandhurst Road, the Mandal's office, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

The first meeting of the new Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Committee (Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road) to elect the office-bearers and appoint auditors for the current year.

MISREPRESENTS AND SUPPRESSES FACTS

D. P. Misra On Dr. Khare's Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR Sept. 3.

In an interview on Dr. Khare's statement Pundit Dwarkaprasad Mishra Minister for Information, on behalf of himself and his two Mahakoshal colleagues said:

"We have gone through the statement published by Dr. Khare in his defence. In view of the position that we hold in a Government of the Province, we do not feel free to enter into any arguments or discussions with the ex-Primier. Besides, as members of the Congress organisation, we can't for the present rush to the press but will if so desired submit a statement in answer to Dr. Khare's statement to the Congress authorities.

We however, have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Khare's statement both misrepresents and suppresses facts

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE TALKS PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The Conclusion of the Anglo-American Trade Pact waits only for an understanding between the United States and Canada on co-operation in the disposal abroad of their respective wheat surpluses, according to usually reliable sources here.—Reuter

'Procession' For Relief To Flood-Victims

The Secretary of the Shree Hindu Anath Ashram, writes:—

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, having refused permission to play music in the proposed procession, which is otherwise granted on all occasions of social and religious activities, and without which it is not possible to attract attention of the citizens living in the upper stories of the palatial buildings in Bombay, the 'Relief Procession' proposed to be taken out to-day (Sunday) for the collection of funds and clothings in aid of the flood stricken people of the United Provinces, is, therefore, postponed and the same will be taken out when the required permission is obtaind.

To obtain the required permission, Mr Devidas Ghosh, the Secretary of the Ashram, is in communication with the Home Minister of the Bombay Government and awaiting reply.

DADABHOY NOWROJI ANNIVERSARY

There will be a public meeting at the Blavatsky Hall to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhthankar, Mr. P. D. Samdassani and other prominent speakers will speak on Dadabhoy Nowroji. There will be some items of music also.

AT GUJARATI STREE MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal of Bombay the anniversary of the late Dadabhai Naoroji will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the hall of the Mandal, when Sjt. Kakalbhai B. Vakil will preside.

"JNANESHWARI"

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on "Jnaneshwari" at the Mission Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m (S.T.).

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on "Sri Krishna's justification for Arjuna to fight out the battle" at the Mission Library Hall to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

BASIC ENGLISH

Mr. P. R. Rao will take the class to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at Blavatsky Lodge.

CULT OF HEROISM

The Teaching Of Sikhism

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, Sardar Kashmira Singh, Principal Khalsa College, spoke on Shikhism and its relation to Hinduism at the Nappoo Hall on Friday evening.

Due to some historical reasons India, a few centuries ago, was dominated by the intelligentsia who modelled the administration to suit their convenience and introduced and developed pessimistic ideals and impractical dreams. She also created orthodox and superstitious beliefs in the minds of the population and advocated that the world was a myth, which enabled the leaders to shirk worldly responsibilities and to resort to jungles and thereby lost their heroism. They ran away in times of great emergency and refused to face the practical problems when the Mogul Emperor Babar invaded India the Kashtriya quality of the nation was at its lowest ebb.

It was at such a critical time that Guru Nanak started his movement to awaken the masses and to instill patriotism in their minds. When self-love developed the heroism in man died, and it was the feeling towards humanity which energises the man. Guru Nanak started the revival of Aryan spirit and exposed the folly of a few self-styled leaders.

He advocated continuity of faith in God and service to humanity.

Only a genius could combine the two forces bloody and bloodless wars. The rulers should be chosen from the most intelligent person of the country and he should not be allowed to have any personal ambition. World peace could be established only when the kings turned philosophers or philosophers became kings. Democracy had failed, because only selfish persons got into power and they forgot everything about their constituency the moment they entered into legislatures.

If the Aryan culture was to be preserved the spirit of Heroism should be brought back to life and cultivated.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "Mr. Gandhi's non-violence is inconsistent", when Mr. A. M. Mazumdar will move and Mr. L. C. Wadhwani will oppose the resolution. Dr. C. Manshardt will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar B.A.LL.B. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BHAGWANTRAO PARELKER SATKAR SAMITI

The meeting of the Sjt. Bhagwantrao Parelkar Satkar Samiti will be held to-day (Sunday), at Dr. V. G. Rao's dispensary, Suparibag Road, Parel, at 4-30 p.m to settle the accounts

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also "5TH TEST" at the OVAL!

GLORIOUS

2ND WEEK

VISHNU'S
Classic de lux

FASHIONABLE WIFE

Starring:

SUVARNA & ANILKUMAR

AN EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE ELITES DURING PATETI HOLIDAYS

DON'T MISS TO SEE IT

at

LAMINGTON TALKIES

Daily: 5-15, 8-0, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. from Sat. to Tuesday.

LADIES SHOW AT 2-0 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY.

IN 8TH WEEK

BAGHBAN

GENERAL FILMS' MIGHTY PICTURE OF THE HEART-TRAVAILS OF A CHILD-WIDOW.

Directed by A. R. KARDAR.

Starring:

BIMLA KUMARI & NANDREKER
WITH
AN ALL-STAR CAST

BAGHBAN

APPLAUDED BY THOUSANDS AS INDIA'S BEST ENTERTAINMENT.

BAGHBAN

AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee, Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., at 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL

CINEMA:————:GIRGAUM
MATINEES: TO-DAY, TOM. & TUESDAY: 1-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
THURSDAY: SPECIAL SHOW for LADIES & CHILDREN: 1-30 P.M.

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

(HINDI)
The PRABHAT Touch to SHRI KRISHNA

OPERA HOUSE

6TH WEEK

OF THE CONTINUED REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY the MENDICANT:

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
TO-DAY, TOM. & TUES.: 2-30 P.M.

FEELING FIT?

ENJOY YOUR HEALTH WITH A HEARTY LAUGH WITH

HUNS PICTURES'

"BRAHMACHARI"

STARRING:

WINAYAK, MINAKSHI, MALVANKAR

2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC

A STIRRING TALE OF THOSE GLORIOUS DAYS OF CHIVALRY AND HONOUR

when KSHATRIYAS sacrificed their ALL for their WORD of HONOUR

BROUGHT TO LIFE

in BOMBAY TALKIES' GLORIOUS ROMANCE

Vachan

STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI

AND

ASHOK KUMAR

Now Running

IN

3RD CROWDED WEEK

3 SHOWS DAILY:
5-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee: TO-DAY, MONDAY & TUESDAY AT 2-30 P.M.

ROXY TALKIES

THE ONLY INDIAN PICTURE HOUSE WITH THE MIRROPHONIC SOUND SYSTEM.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED by the CLASSES & MASSES.
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'
DISTINCTIVE DAZZLING DRAMA

YANGRILLA

A Drama at Tibetan Monastery with Action—Thrills and Punches
CAST:
ENAKSHI RAMA RAU — PURI — GYNANI — DAVID — FATTY-PRASAD — RAI MOHAN — B. KHAN and Ors.
RUNNING in SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
AT

SUPER TALKIES

CHARNI RD. TRAM JUNCTION
Sat., Sun., Monday & Tuesday:
MATINEE: 2-30 P. M.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

THEY MISSED THE BUS

of Marriage.

THEY TOOK THE WINGS

of Love!

—AND THESE YOUTHS AND MAIDENS RISE TO PLEASANT HEIGHTS OF FUN AND WIT AND SPARKLING HUMOUR WHICH YOU ARE INVITED TO WITNESS AND ENJOY IN:

'THE CAT'

RANJIT'S
LAUGH-A-MINUTE
COMEDY HIT;

Directed By:
JAYANT DESAI

STARRING:

SUNITA DEVI, E. BILLIMORIA

ILLADEVI, ISHWARLAL, MAZHAR
KHATOON, GHORY, RAM APTE.

THE CAT

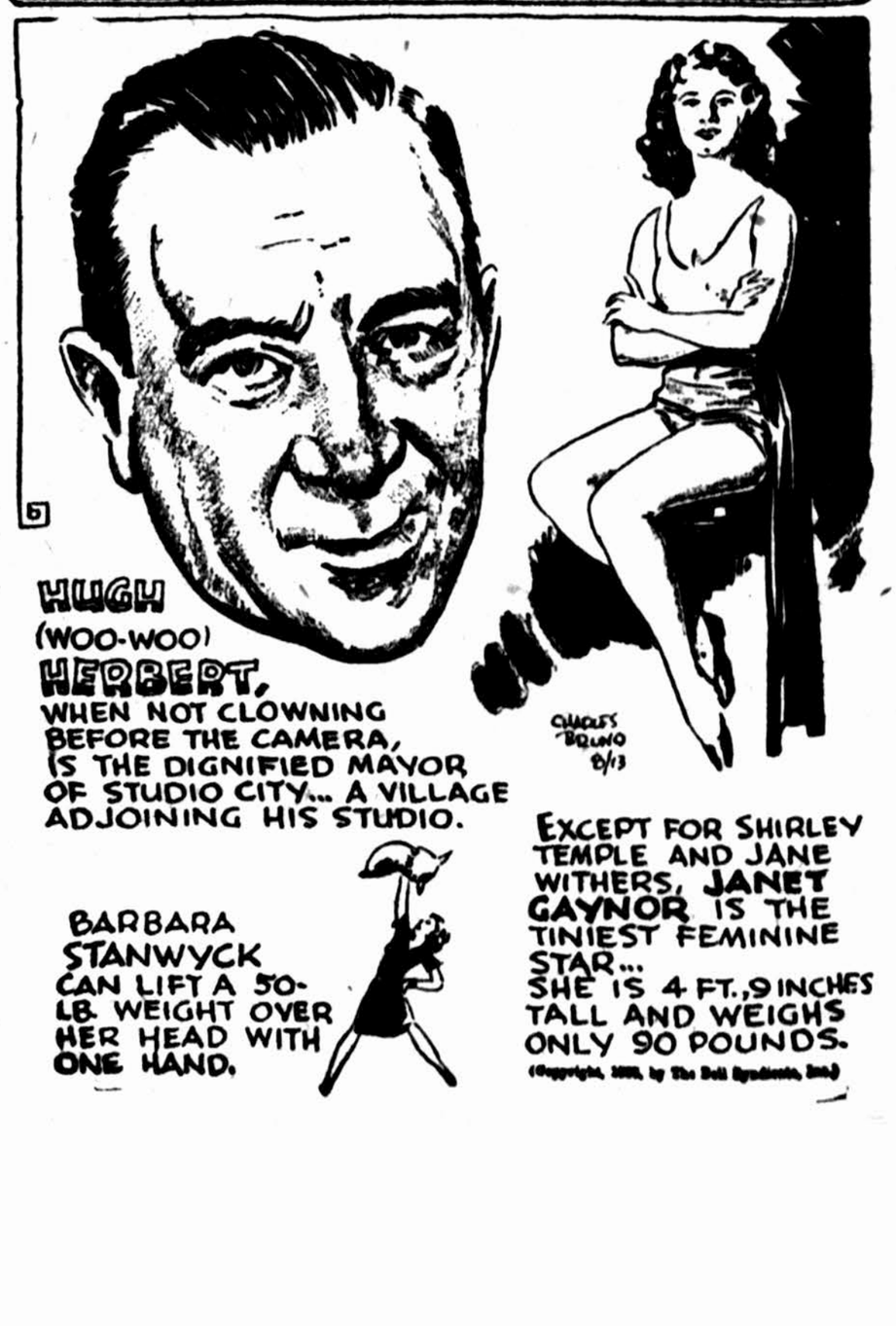
WILL JUMP IN ON
SATURDAY NEXT AT

WEST END

Also a Cartoon:
"LANKA DAHAN"
as an added Attraction.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO


HUGH
(WOO-WOO)
HERBERT,
WHEN NOT CLOWNING BEFORE THE CAMERA, IS THE DIGNIFIED MAYOR OF STUDIO CITY... A VILLAGE ADJOINING HIS STUDIO.
BARBARA STANWYCK CAN LIFT A 50-LB. WEIGHT OVER HER HEAD WITH ONE HAND.
EXCEPT FOR SHIRLEY TEMPLE AND JANE WITHERS, JANET GAYNOR IS THE TINIEST FEMININE STAR... SHE IS 4 FT., 9 INCHES TALL AND WEIGHS ONLY 90 POUNDS.
CHARLES BRUNO 8/13

4 Killed, 23 Injured

Isolated Attacks Continue In Rangoon

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

After a few hours of outward quiet isolated attacks continued in the city, resulting in six Muslims and one Burman being injured.

It is reported that early this morning, one Burman was killed. Casualties since last night are four killed and 23 injured.

The military and police are still on duty at various police stations.

To-day races have been cancelled in view of the tension.—A.P.

INDIAN ATTACKED BY BURMAN

Hundreds Of Refugees Leave For Madras And Calcutta

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

An Indian Muslim was attacked by some Burmans in Kemmendine quarters, this afternoon. The Indian was seriously injured and removed to hospital. Thereafter some Indians near Edward street damaged a tonga belonging to a Burman. No further incident occurred.

The situation in Mandala has much improved.

A record number of Indian refugees, with women, children and infants, left the shores of Burma to-day from Rangoon. 1250 refugees sailed for Madras and 130 for Calcutta.—A. P

SPORADIC ASSAULTS CONTINUE

RANGOON Sept. 2.

Sporadic assaults are occurring in the city in the area bounded by Fraser Street, China Street and Strand Road and Sule Pagoda Road. Hitherto two are dead and sixteen injured, comprising one Burman and one Indian Moslem dead, nine Burmans, six Indian Moslems and one Hindu injured. Of the injured five Burmans and three Moslems have been removed to hospital.

The Associated Press Correspondent touring the area found that elaborate measures had been taken by the Government to control the situation. The K. O. Y. L. I. are patrolling the City in motor buses, while military police with fixed bayonets are guarding the Sule Pagoda. C. I. D. Officers have also been placed on duty.

A later report says that sporadic assaults are spreading in other parts of the City. The military police authorities now have their headquarters at Goghulguard (European Sergeants Headquarter).

It is now ascertained that in the shooting incident two revolver shots were fired by an Anglo-Indian killing one and wounding another Indian Muslim, to save the life of a Burman. At 10-0 p. m. an Indian Muslim was stabbed at Stockad Road, it is reported by a Buddhist monk.—A. P.

VICTIMS OF RIOTS

Claim From Indians For Compensation

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

It is understood that over 1,300 applications from the Indian residents of Rangoon and a few other places have been received in the office of the District Magistrate, Rangoon claiming compensation for the loss of their property during the recent riots. It is further understood that the District Magistrate has replied to the applicants that he has no authority to consider such applications, nor to arrange for the payment of the compensation asked for.—United Press.

BUST OF SIR SAYAJI RAO GAIKWAR UNVEILED

Baroda Yuveraj Performs Ceremony In Ahmednagar

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 31.

The historical city of Ahmednagar was honoured by no less a personage than Yuvaraj Pratapsingh Maharaj and heir-apparent of the Baroda state. He came along by the State train saloon and accompanied by Col. Sadekar Powar, in connection with the unvelling ceremony of the bronze bust of H. H. Sir Sayaji Rao Gaikwar GCSI GCIE IID, the Maharajah of Baroda, which was performed on 27th inst

The memorial bronze bust was specially ordered from Paris, by Sardar Thorath of Ahmednagar, at a cost of about Rs. 3,000, which was donated to the D.L.B. offices.

It may be recalled further that Sir Sayaji Rao Gaikwar Maharaja was invited by Sardar Thorath at the time of the opening ceremony of the newly designed and spacious D.L.B. buildings and offices here, on 24th March 1933. The buildings stand out magnificently and were constructed a ta cost of about Rs. 6,000.

Yuvraj Saheb spent a busy day in the midst of a crowded programme covering many social functions. He visited the Nagar Maratha Boarding House at 11-30 a. m. Municipal Offices and reception at 3-30 p.m. and the D.L.B. Unveiling ceremony at 4 p.m. over and above these, towards the evening he motored to the British Military Officers' Mess, along with Capt. Bhonsale attached to the 5th Royal Marathas here. and had dinner to-day that was given in his honour.

The unveilng ceremony was the main function of the day performed with great pomp befitting the occasion. Several prominent citizens along with the General Commanding officer, the Collector, Sardar Thorath, the Superintendent of Post offices and M.L.A..s were invited and were present. The building and the main hall were gorgeously decorated with ornamental potplants and the Congress Tricolour flags gaily fluttered over the premises.

The Royal guests left Nagar Station by the night train the same day.

BURMA REFUGEES

S. I. Commerce Chamber's S.O.S. To Central Assembly Members

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Government of India and some members of the Central Assembly including Messrs Bhulabhai Desai, M. A. Jinnah, F. E. James (Leader of the European Group), Satyamurthi, K. Santanam and Swami Venkatachalam Chetty in connection with the recrudescence of trouble in Burma.

"Recrudescence of riot in Mandalay and Rangoon may spread as conditions are unsettled all over Burma. This can be prevented by strong action by Burma Government. Refugees' sufferings are untold. Enormous loss of life and property. Burma Government not giving relief to refugees. They should give relief to refugees including passage home."

"The Chamber adds that according to a press message 1300 claims for compensation were rejected by Magistrate of Rangoon.

The Chamber earnestly requests Government of India to urge on the Government of Burma the necessity for strong and immediate action.—A. P.

MUSICAL AS THE FULL-GROWN PADDY FIELD WAFTED BY A GENTLE BREEZE!

"Dharti Mata"

Starring the PAIR of SONG BIRDS

SAIGAL and UMASHASHI

with

KAMLESH KUMARI, JAGDISH, NAWAB, K. C. DEY, NEMO.

NEW THEATRES' Story of the SOIL

Daily: 5, 8 & 11 p.m. To-day, Tom. Tuesday: 2 p.m.

4TH WEEK AT MINERVA TALKIES: LAMINGTON ROAD.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

LAUGHS FROM THE PREVIEWS
HOLLYWOOD'S A NICE PLACE... I PICK ORANGES ON MY RANCH IN THE MORNING ..AND LEMONS AT THE RACE-TRACK IN THE AFTERNOON
BOB HOPE
"GIVE ME A SAILOR"
IT SURE TOOK A LOT OF "JACK" TO MAKE THIS PICTURE!
CHARLES BRUNO 8/12
FRED ASTAIRE, AFTER A MONTH OF REHEARSING HIS GOLFING DANCE ROUTINE FOR "CAREFREE", IMPROVED HIS GAME SO THAT HE WAS ABLE TO SHOOT UNDER 80 FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS LIFE.
OF THE 150 ACTORS ON THE "GARDEN OF THE MOON" SET, 32 WERE NAMED JOHN.
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Unofficial Advisers Meeting In Simla

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2.

The unofficial advisers to the Indo-British trade negotiations will meet here tomorrow to decide their final views on the proposals of the United Kingdom as communicated to them by the Commerce Member in Simla.

From all indication available here it appears that the unofficial advisers will not be able to accept the terms of the agreement on cotton and cotton piecegoods.

Mr. M. S. Aney, representative of the cotton growers in the Central Provinces to whom the proposals were referred, is understood to have given his views on the terms so far as they relate to the interest of cotton growers.—United Press.

NAVRATRA MANDAL AT PARLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE Friday.

At a public meeting held yesterday evening under the auspices of Navaratra Mandal, last year's accounts were submitted and passed and the election of the new office-bearers was held.

"Rathyatra" procession taken out yesterday morning by the Jain Community with great eclat presented a picturesque sight. It terminated, later at the Jain Temple where all religious ceremonies were gone through.

Protection To Textile Industry

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The period of protection at present enjoyed by the textile industry in India will come to an end on March 31, 1939. The question whether the industry should continue to enjoy protection and, if so, what period and at what level, will have to be determined by a Tariff Board.

It is understood that the personnel of the Tariff Board, to be appointed to conduct this inquiry, will be: Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Chairman, Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed and Mr. N. J. Roughton, Members.

A Junior I.C.S. officer is likely to be selected to act as the Secretary to the Board.—A. P.

P70

A FITTING SHOE FOR EVERY NEED

FLEX
SOLID-LEATHER SHOES

Made only by
THE NORTH WEST TANNERY Co., CAWNPORE

Sold by

MORE THAN 850 SPECIAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.

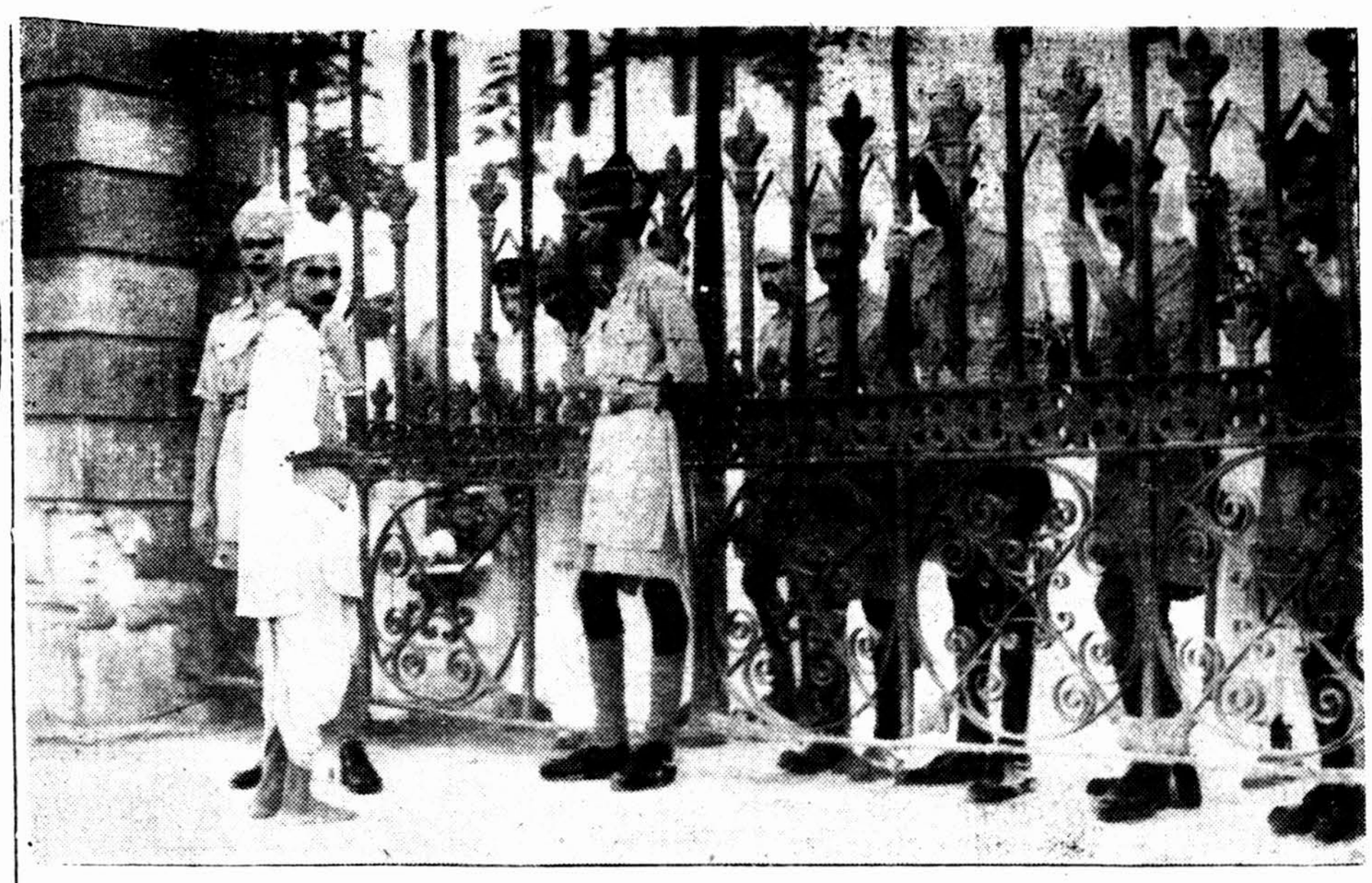
BOMBAY AGENTS

SURATWALLA J. J. & SONS
BOMBAY

1. Mangaldas Road, Lane opp. Gokul Das Hospital.
2. Bhuleshwar Road,
3. Kumbhar Tukda.
4. Prarthna Samaj, Tram Junction.

AHMEDABAD—Paris Boot House, Gujrat Boot House, Parmar Shoe Co.
POONA CITY—Abdul Kader Ebrahim Jee & Bros.,
POONA CAMP—The Kale Shoe Co.
SURAT—Jamna Das Har Govind Das.
BARODA—Surti Boot House.
RAJKOT—Harji Trickam & Sons.
RAJKOT CITY—H. P. Kagdi & Co.
BHAVNAGAR—Rathod Boot House.
NASIK ROAD—H. Joshi Bros.
NASIK—Punjab Boot House.
AHMEDNAGAR—Khoja Waljibhai Esmail.
DHARWAR—Sambrani Footwear Mart.
KOLHAPUR—M. A. Hussain & Bros.
SHOLAPUR—Siddiq Boot House.
HUBLI—Bahadur Shoe Stores.
HUBLI—N. Dhanjishaw.
DHORAJI—Abid Novelty Stores.
NADIAD—National Shoe Stores.

Chief Flex Agents
THE BHALLA SHOE CO.,
LAHORE. CAWNPORE. CALCUTTA.



One of the Hindu Volunteers of Delhi being arrested while trying to pass through the gate for the "Arti" at the "Shiva Mandir", which is to be demolished. Great resentment prevails amongst Hindus of Delhi.

Mahatma Condemns Travancore Govt. Action

(Continued from Page 19).

of a distinguished Indian lady on the ground, according to him, of her being an outsider.

She was amenable to the State law, if she nad committed any breach thereof

PERNICIOUS PRACTICE

I thought it was only reserved for the English administrators to treat Indians going from one province to another as foreigners. It ill becomes the Indian Princes and their advisers to follow the pernicious practice of the English administrators for the practice of which many Englishmen are heartily ashamed.

Government may by the terrible repression they have resorted to succeed in killing the movement for the time being, but it will never die and will leave a bitter memory behind. I hope that wiser counsels will yet prevail and the State Congress will be permitted to function properly."—A. P.

Military Contingents Rush To Alleppey And Chenganoor

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 3.

The military at Quilon has been strengthened and military contingents have been sent to Alleppey and Chenganoor.

"The Malayala Rajyam" a newspaper published from Quilon reports that of the six injured in the yesterday's firing one subsequently died in the hospital.

It is now learnt that the number of policemen injured in yesterday's clash at Quilon is 48. Six persons injured by the firing were immediately rendered first aid and were removed to hospital.

While the stoning was proceeding, it is reported, some State Congress leaders were going about asking the crowd to be non-violent and announcing another meeting to-day at Munro Island.—A.P.

Bombay Travancoreans' Appeal To Maharaja

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

An urgent Committee meeting of the Travancore Association was held at Matunga on Friday when the following resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted. They were forwarded to the Government of Travancore and to His Highness the Maharajah.

The Executive Committee of the Travancore Association, Bombay, views with grave concern the recent happenings in Travancore, consequent on the stern repressive policy adopted by the Government under the inspiration of the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, and respectfully appeals to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore to save the situation by giving a lead to other Indian States by the promulgation of constitutional reforms establishing responsible Government in the State.

The Executive Committee offers its sympathies with those injured and also with the relatives of those who succumbed in the recent firing at Neyyantinkara, and

The Executive Committee suggests to the authorities that a public enquiry be instituted to the recent happenings in the State which have greatly marred the fair name of the State.

TWO DIE SEQUEL TO TRAVANCORE FIRING

QUILON, Sept. 3.

The total number of deaths resulting from firing by the military last evening is two, both having died in the hospital.—A. P.

2 FIRING VICTIMS SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Military Follows Factory Operatives' Procession

QUILON (Travancore), September 3.

The latest information available shows that eight persons were injured as a result of the State Military opening fire, on a crowd which gathered at the Cantonment Maidan, where a State Congress meeting was to be held last evening. Two of the victims have since succumbed to the injuries.

The crowd was dispersed by about a hundred lathi police aided by about sixty armed military men headed by two Lieutenants.

The Military at Quilon has since been strengthened, as a result of these developments, and a contingent is now on its way to Aleppy and Changanoor.

The operative of all factories in Quilon gathered this morning, and marched in a procession along the roads, with black flags as a protest against the firing at the Cantonment Maidan yesterday. The Military silently followed the demonstrationists throughout their march. All factories remained closed to-day without exception.

Col. Watkins, Commandant of the State Forces, arrived here to-day, with a special Frontier Contingent.

Mr. Vasudeva Pillai, the third President of the State Congress arrived here to study the situation this afternoon.—United Press.

GUJERATI DRAMAS FOR PARSI HOLIDAYS

To Be Staged At Balliwala And Bombay Theatres

During the current Parsi festival, several companies of amateur dramatists and actors will stage a few dramas. One of the dramas will be staged at the Balliwala Theatre, Tardeo, on the afternoon of Monday, Tuesday (New Year Day) and Sunday next (Khordadsal). It is entitled "Bhoodoe Bharathar", written by Mr. Kaikhasru R. Sanjana. It will include an all-star cast of amateurs.

"Badmash Behram" To Be Opened By Sir J. Bomon-Behram

Another Parsi drama written for this year that deserves mention is entitled "Badmash Behram" written by Mr. Dinsha N. Dastur, well-known writer and dramatist. It will be staged by Shree Gujarat Naitik Natak Samaj, a professional company, at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Sunday next. The cast includes some well-known male actors, as well as women actors, well-known on the Gujerati stage, viz., Miss Ratanbai, Miss Kanta, Miss Sardar Some of the burning problems such as dowry, races, speculation and liquor evils are discussed. It ought to provide good entertainment and instruction. Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram will preside over the first show (on Monday afternoon).

GOVT.'S APOLOGIA

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

It is understood that it is the view of the Government of India that in the present international situation anything likely to create additional uncertainty is to be deprecated, and as the Government of India have no intention whatever of changing their decision in regard to the maintenance of the present existing ratio, any discussion of the subject at the present time would, in Government's view, not only serve no useful purpose but would be contrary to public interests.—A. P.

University In Stronger Financial Position

Bombay Govt. Reviews 5 Years' Progress Of Education In Presidency

Report Records Increase In Number Of Girl, Harijan And Muslim Students

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The opening of a Department of Chemical Technology by the Bombay University, the closure of the Deccan College, Poona, the opening of the Nowroji Wadia College, Poona and of the Lingraj College, Belgaum, the institution of a degree course in Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona, the reorganisation and expansion of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the inauguration of the Village Improvement Scheme.

These are some of the marked events in the history of education in the Bombay Presidency during the period under review, according to the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the quinquennial report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Province for the years 1932-'37, just published.

The history of Education in the Province during the period under review was marked by a number of notable events. The following are a few of them, viz., the opening of a Department of Chemical Technology by the University, the closure of the Deccan College, Poona, the opening of the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, and of the Lingraj College, Belgaum, the institution of a degree course in Electrical Engineering at the College of Engineering Poona, the reorganisation and expansion of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the inauguration of the Village Improvement Scheme These events accelerated the normal progress of education considerably and the results obtained during the period were to some extent more favourable than those obtained in the preceding quinquennium.

The Director of Public Instruction has rightly observed in his report that financial stringency was the most discouraging feature of the quinquennium as it hampered educational activities in all directions. Year after year a substantial cut was made in the allotment for education with the result that many schemes which were approved by Government had to be held in abeyance indefinitely. In spite of this, it is gratifying to note that by effecting severe economies in expenditure, by cutting out all unessentials and by centralizing work as far as it was practicable, it became possible on the whole to show some real progress and expansion.

BETTER FINANCES

One of the main objects of the changes introduced by the Bombay University Act, 1928, was to reconstitute the University so as to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education and to conduct post-graduate teaching and research in all branches of learning, including technology, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. Government are glad to note that some progress is being made towards achieving this object. They are glad to note that during the quinquennium the relations between the Educational Department and the University have steadily improved and a policy of close co-operation with the Department has been adopted by the University. As regards finances, the University was in a considerably stronger position during this period than before. Post-graduate teaching and research have been in the forefront of the University programme and all branches of learning including technology have received their due share of attention.

The total number of students in all affiliated colleges rose by nearly 39.5 per cent, while that of the women students rose during the quinquennium from 860 to 1,580 or by 81.8 per cent. Although no separate college for women has been started it is gratifying to note that the extent of the increase in the number of women students shows what progress was made by women in the sphere of higher education. Government, however, would like to draw the attention of the public to the question whether the opening of a college, exclusively meant for women, would help the cause of higher education amongst the orthodox classes and, particularly among the Muhammadans some of whom regard co-education of male and female students in the same institution with a certain amount of disfavour.

The total number of Arts Colleges increased from 13 to 14 while that of Professional Colleges increased from 9 to 12.

INCREASING DEMAND

An increasing demand for secondary education was a noticeable feature of the period under review. The total number of secondary schools rose during the quinquennium from 547 to 639 and the number of upils attending them from 104,352 to 127,067.

WASTAGE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Under the Primary Education Act of 1923 the control of primary education was transferred to Local Authorities who exercise this control through their School Boards. With the exception of the District Local Boards, Ahmedabad and Kaira, all Local Authorities had taken over control at the end of the last quinquennium. By March 1934 these two Boards had also assumed charge of education, so that every Local Authority had control of primary education in conformity with the intention of the Act. Government note with regret that the progress in the direction of bringing primary education within the reach of every child has been very slow and not very encouraging. During the period under review the increase in the number of schools and the number of pupils attending them was 3.2 per cent. and 14.2 per cent. respectively over the figures recorded at the end of the last quinquennium. These figures make disappointing reading. This unsatisfactory state of things has been due partly to the continued financial stringency of which mention has already been made, and partly to the inefficiency of administration of many of the School Boards.

Another disquieting feature which the period under review discloses in a marked degree is the enormous wastage in Primary Education. Statistics given show that while Government is maintaining and helping to maintain buildings, equipment, teachers, supervision and inspecting staff for nearly 10½ lakhs of children, no more than 3½ lakhs (or 36 per cent.) proceed beyond the infant stage while only about 11 per cent. complete the full primary course.

In the matter of compulsory education, that is to say, the education of children between the ages of 6 and 11, the results achieved during the period are also discouraging: only five municipalities and one local board out of a total of 61 Local Authorities have introduced compulsion and very few of them are taking any serious steps to enforce compulsion. The result is that only 85 per cent. of the children of school going age are enrolled and even out of these, all do not attend. Government's inability to finance schemes of compulsion has to a great extent been responsible for this situation.

GIRLS' MAKE STEADY PROGRESS

There has been steady progress made in the education of girls during the period. This progress has not only been one of quantity but of quality as well and the efforts made by Government to provide more schools and special educational facilities have been readily availed of and well received by the public. The number of institutions for girls increased during the period from 1,615 to 1,681 and the number of girls under instruction from 253,046 to 326,571, an increase of 29 per cent.

MUSLIM PUPILS

Statistics show that the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in all classes of institutions increased from 164,462 reported at the end of the previous quinquennium to 183,036 that is, an increase of 11.3 per cent during the period under review. The increase compares favourably with the increase shown in the case of the Intermediate and Backward Hindus for the same period which was only 9.2 per cent.

The question of adult education has hitherto presented special difficulties in this Province as elsewhere Greater attention has been focussed on this question by the impetus given by Government to rural uplift and development.

OCCASIONAL SHOWERS IN CITY

Average Rainfall Exceeds Last Year's Record By 10 Inches

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Sunshine and showers. This is the peculiarity of the weather in Bombay to-day. The sky remains cloudy. The sunshine that follows occasional showers reminds one of the hot summer days.

The average rainfall has exceeded by about ten inches this year. The following are the rainfall figures of the last 24 hours up to 8 a.m. to-day:—

Colaba 0.5, Fort 0.8, Byculla 0.22, Matunga 0.5.

The following are the figures of rainfall recorded at different centres in Bombay from 1st June, 1938, till 8 a.m. to-day:—

Colaba 64.82, Fort 66.34, Byculla 71.19, Matunga 68.51.

The maximum temperature was 84.9 and minimum 75.28 both being normal.

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About Studios And Stars

Sulochana in Ruby Pictures' Coming attraction "Premki Jyoti."

NEW TALENTS FOR SAGAR

Details Will Soon Be Available

The quest for talents is complete. Director Mehboob and Babubhai Mehta have returned from their Northern tour, and have brought with them several new personalities with inherent talents. Even the studio people are very eager to know these new arrivals, as the discretion of Mehboob and Babubhai has always been relied upon where the question of proper selection is concerned. While more details will be published next week it is enough to say that the addition consists of 2 heroes, one heroine, a comedian, and a villain and some supporting cast.

"GRAMOPHONE SINGER"

Preparations as if for a coming national festival, are going on for the release of that ambitious production "Gramophone Singer," depicting the story of a husband's

(Continued on Page 29).

(Continued from Col. 4).

hibitors to attend the meeting on September 6 convened to consider the Producers' scheme and offer an united front to this unjust and unfair proposal, unless they are prepared to sacrifice Rs. 1,500 annually for nothing.

Anil Kumar and Mussa Pehlwan in 'Talwar-ka-Dhani' at Globe.

New Imposition On Exhibitors

Special Rent For Compulsory Newsreels

(BY AN EXHIBITOR)

The Indian Motion Picture Producer's association addressed a circular letter to all cinema exhibitors in the Presidency explaining their proposed scheme for production of newsreels. They intend starting a separate concern for production of Newsreels with a capital of Rs. 10 lacs, the share of which will be purchased by the members of the Association. Actual work will be commenced as soon as a capital of Rs. 2 lacs is raised.

NEWSREELS PRODUCTION

To begin with the newsreel will cover the events in the Bombay Presidency. Every month 2 reels of 900 Ft. each would be produced. One third portion of this length is going to be devoted to the activities of the Bombay Government. The Edition will be issued with Hindi Commentary and English titles. The production cost is estimated at 15,000 per month.

It is high time for our Producers to have undertaken production of newsreels to record the important events of the country and thus educate the public in matters of present-day importance. From this viewpoint, I heartily congratulate and welcome this venture of the Producers though somewhat belated.

DISTRIBUTORS' COMPLAINT

While thus upholding the Producers in this useful activity of educational importance. I cannot but deprecate the manner in which the Motion Picture Producers' Association desire to usher the newsreels in the market.

Had the Producers left the reels to Distributors for exploitation as usual after production there would not have been the least objection to this scheme. But what the Producers desire is that all Exhibitors should be compelled to screen these reels with every programme and pay the Producers' Association abnormal rentals varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200 per month for the same

The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association have advised exhibitors to agree to exhibit these newsreels willingly, failing which they have been threatened with the help of Government they would be compelled to exhibit the newsreels by inserting specific conditions in the licence granted to Theatres. Defaulting exhibitors, it is suggested, would be granted no licences.

The proposed scheme imposes an additional burden of Rs. 1,440 on an average every year on every cinema house. It is well-known that howsoever fine the quality of the Newsreel, it is not capable of yielding any additional income to Exhibitors as the reel has to be shown along with some main programme.

Cinema theatres are even at present labouring under many difficulties and financial burdens under various Government taxes, Entertainment Duty, Municipal rates and business competition. They need substantial help to improve their present unsatisfactory state.

This additional annual tax of nearly Rs. 1,500 for newsreels every year will be highly detrimental to the satisfactory running of the Cinema houses and is wholly unjust and unnecessary.

THEY CONTRIBUTE NOTHING

After carefully going through the whole of the circular letter of the Indian Motion Pictures Producers' Association, one is at a loss to know why the Producers' expect the Exhibitors to sacrifice such huge amounts for the newsreels, when they themselves are not sacrificing a single pie from out of their profits for this undertaking. Unless they contribute in an unmistakable manner their own quota there is absolutely no justification for the claim they seek to impose on exhibitors.

The Producers by purchasing shares of this new concern are not sacrificing anything as they would be getting dividends on their investments.

If the time for compelling exhibitors to show newsreels is ripe, it is more so for compelling the Producers to produce newsreels and Educational shorts at their own cost in their studios, by curtailing the unusual and tedious lengths of the films which in some cases well nigh reach 16,000 ft.

Foreign newsreels are available on the market at attractively cheap rates and unless Indian Producers are able to produce quality reels that could be rented at amounts which compare favourably with the market rate, the intended scheme of the Producers is bound to invite nothing but severe condemnation at the hands of the Exhibitors whose co-operation they seek so eagerly for the success of the enterprise.

I would lastly urge on all ex-

(Continued in Col. 2).

Mumtaz Ali and Kamta Prasad in "Vachan" at Roxy.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"RAGE OF PARIS" AT EROS

Whole World Represented In The Cast

An international star deserves an international setting!

That was the principle that guided Universal executives when they presented Danielle Darrieux, beautiful French star in her first American picture, "The Rage of Paris" which is now playing at the Eros Theatre. Numbered in the cast, directorial staff and production crew of this film were representatives from most of the nations of the earth. There were times when to a person who knew the ancestry of players and technicians, the set resembled the Congress of Nations in session at Geneva.

To begin with, of course Mlle. Darrieux is altogether French, born in Bordeaux and living most of her twenty-one years in Paris. Her co-star, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., is American, but he was educated in France and speaks French quite as well as La Darrieux herself.

The two featured comedians, Mischa Auer and Helen Broderick, are continents apart in nationality. Auer is a Russian, who also lived in Constantinople after leaving his native land during the Revolution. Miss Broderick is a hundred per cent American. Louis Hayward who plays Fairbanks' rival for Mlle. Darrieux' affections was born in South Africa, of English parents. Charles Coleman, who does another office famous butler roles in the production, is an Australian.

EAST, WEST MEET

Then among the staff, there was an equal variety of nationalities. Buddy De Sylvia who produced the picture is Spanish. The director, Henry Koster, was born in Berlin, Germany, although he speaks French fluently and wrote scripts in that tongue for some of Mlle. Darrieux' Continental successes, before he began directing. Head cameraman Joe Valentine is Italian. Bruce Manning, one of the authors who collaborated on the script, is Irish. The other, Felix Jackson, is a Hungarian and Roman Fruelich who took the "still" photographs on the set, is Polish.

Even among the "stand-ins" there was a difference of nationality. Danielle's standin, Frances Haydon is an American girl. The Baron Von Thrane who stood in for Fairbanks is a Dane. Mary Lee Martin, the star's secretary is Finnish. Henry Lin, who brought refreshments to the players on the set between scenes, is a Chinaman from Amoy. Saito, dresser for the masculine players, is a Japanese. In addition there were Czechs, Ukranians, Turks and Annamese Orientals among the workmen.

K. S. GOPALKRISHNAN

Welcome Addition To Sagar Staff

(From A Correspondent.)

The much advertised Tamil Talkie Dance Picture 'Jalaja" was recently released at Broadway Talkies Dadar. The Film was received very well by the audience and people present were of opinion that "Jalaja" was easily one of the best Tamil pictures so far produced. The most outstanding feature of it is that Mr. K. S. Gopalakrishnan who appears as Mudaliar in 'Jalaja' easily steals the picture. He is the Villain of the piece. He is not a cold-blooded villain like "Iago" nor a monster like Frankenstein. His portrayal as a villain is truer to nature than of the conventional type. He is soft in his movements, and his acting is of the superior type rarely to be seen in ordinary Tamil pictures. He shows by his acting that he is a consummate artist.

It may interest readers to know that Mr. K. S. Gopalakrishnan is a staunch nationalist and a Congressman. During the visit of the Simon Commission he was rusticated from the Madras Law College for organising a boycott in three colleges in Madras city. In his college days he was considered to be a first class Shakespearean actor. He is a good elocutionist and has given Shakespearean recitals in almost all the Colleges in Madras Presidency. He was the winner of the All-India Trophy at the All-India Oratorical Contest held at Bereraa. He was a member of the A. I. C. C. for several years, and suffered imprisonment twice during the Satyagraha campaign. Lastly he organised the second Swarajya Party along with Mr. S. Satyamurthy, M.L.A., (Central), which later on got itself merged into the Parliamentary committee of the Congress.

The Sagar Movietone of Bombay ought to be congratulated for securing the services of Mr. K. S. Gopalakrishnan for their pictures which are under production at present.

Khan in Bhavnani's thrilling picture 'Yangrilla" at Super.

New Talents For Sagar

(Continued from Page 28).

conscience. Adapted to the screen by Ramchandra Thakur and Veerandra Desai, from the story by the well-known author Pandit Sudarshan, and starring a problem which every married couple are apt to meet with sometime or other in life. While the camera has been made use of to present a series of interesting incidents in a professional singer's life, music has been used to interpret the emotions rising in his mind pricked by conscience.

SHOOTING OF "POSTMAN"

At the studio, Directors Mahendra Thakore and Zia Sarhady have completed the shooting of "Postman" or "Abhilasha," with Kumar, Maya, Bibbo and Yakub in the leading roles. Director Sarvottam Badami is making rapid progress with "Ladies Only," with Sabita Devi, Surendra, B.A., LL.B., Bibbo, and Prabha. The shots that are being taken at the moment by Director C. M. Luhar, B.Sc., for his "Service Ltd." with Surendra and Maya are intended to characterise this new type of story, with a plot development hitherto unseen in Indian pictures.

Sunita Devi and Mazhar Khan in 'Cat', Ranjit's new picture coming to West-End

Bobby Breen in "Hawaii Calls" at the Palace.

Mahatma's Warning To Congressmen

Those Who Commit Breach Of 'Truth And Non-Violence' Have No Place In Congress

Under the caption "Choice Before Congressmen" Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan:—

Since the publication of my article on violence said to be creeping into the Congress ranks, evidence is coming in to corroborate the complaints made by my correspondents. Violence at Congress elections, they say, is on the increase. It looks as if Congressmen are not able to digest the power that has come to the Congress. Everyone wants to have a share in the spoils of office. And so there is an unhealthy competition to capture committees.

This is not the way to win Swaraj, nor is it the way to work the office programme. The holding of any office in the Congress Government must be in the spirit of service without the slightest expectation of personal gain. If A is satisfied in ordinary life with getting Rs. 25 per month,, he has no right to expect Rs. 250 on becoming a minister or obtaining any other office under the Government. And there are many Congressmen who are taking only Rs. 25 per month in voluntary organizations and who are well able to shoulder ministerial responsibility. Bengal and Maharashtra are teeming with able men who have dedicated themselves to public service on a mere pittance and who are well able to give a good account of themselves no matter where they are put. But they are not to be tempted to leave the fields they have chosen, and it would be wrong to drag them out of their invaluable self-chosen obscurity. It is true all the world over, and more true perhaps of this country, that as a rule the best and the wisest men will not become ministers or accept positions under Governments. But I have digressed.

HOW TO PRESERVE PURITY

We may not always get the best and the wisest men and women to run Congress Governments, but Swaraj will become a distant dream if the ministers and other Congressmen holding offices are not selfless, able and incorruptible. We are not likely to have such men if Congress committees become job-hunting arenas in which the most violent would win.

How to preserve the purity of the organisation is the question. Anyone who subscribes to the credal article of the Congress and pays 4 annas can demand registration as a member. Many sign the Congress pledge without believing in the necessity for observing truth and non-violence as conditions of attainment of Swaraj. Let no one cavil at my use of the expressions 'truthful and non-violent' as synonymous with legitimate and peaceful'. From the very commencement of the Congress constitution I have used those adjectives without challenge. The word non-violence was first introduced by me in the resolution on non-co-operation carried in Calcutta by the Congress. Can anything be untruthful and yet be legitimate, violent and yet be peaceful? Be that as it may, I claim that those who commit a breach of these two primary conditions, no matter by what adjectives they are known, can have no place in the Congress organization so long as it is governed by the present constitution.

Similarly those who do not use khadi as habitual wear have no place in any Congress committee. This condition should apply also to those who do not carry out vital resolutions of the Congress, A. I. C. C. or the Working Committee. My prescription would be that those who commit a breach of any of these conditions should automatically cease to belong to the Congress. It may be urged that the remedy is too drastic. It is if it is regarded as a punishment. If it is the autmatic result of a particular act or omission of a person, it is no punishment. I know that thrusting my flinger into a furnace will surely burn it and still I thrust it; my suffering is no punishment, it is the natural consequence of my action. Punishment depends upon the will of the judge. Natural consequences are independent of any person's will.

"CONTRARY VIEW"

It will be urged that under these conditions the Congress will cease to be a democratic organization, it will become a close corporation.

I hold a wholly contrary view.

Democracy of the West is, in my opinion, only so called. It has germs in it, certainly, of the true type. But it can only come when all violence is eschewed and malpractices disappear. The two go hand in hand. Indeed malpractice is a species of violence. If India is to evolve the true type, there should be no compromise with violence or untruth. Ten million men and women on the Congress register with violence and untruth in their breasts would not evolve real democracy or bring Swaraj. But I can conceive the possibility of ten thousand Congressmen and women who are cent per cent true, and free from having to carry the burden of innumerable doubtful companions, bringing Swaraj.

Let us reflect upon the past a little. Over fifty years ago a handful of men and women took it into their heads to meet together and represent and speak in the name of the dumb millions. Time has proved the validity of their claim. Since then the prestige of the Congress has risen not in proportion to its numbers, not in proportion to the display of intellect on the platform or in committee rooms, but it has risen in proportion to the ability of Congressmen to suffer and sacrifice themselves for the nation. No one will deny that when in 1920 the Congress definitely became a democratic, duly elected body having a large number of voters on its rolls, it found itself possessed of new power only because it deliberately adopted, truth and non-violence as its means of reaching its goal. And even at the present day, the Congress has quite an insignificant number of men and women on its register compared to the tremendous power it wields. The reason to my mind is that it shows a measure of sacrifice, cohesion and discipline unequalled by any other organization in India. But as an experienced servant and general I make bold to say that we shall have to show a much higher measure of these qualities, if we are to win independence before many years are out. It is my deliberate conviction based on closest observation that we can secure all we want, within much less time than perhaps any one of us imagines, simply by showing high efficiency and equally high honesty in every one of the Congress activities.

It would ill become us as truly brave men and women to wish ill to the British in order to gain our end. In non-violent warfare wishing ill to the enemy is not permissible A non-violent person relies upon his own strength and refuses to trade upon his opponents' weakness.

ALTERNATIVES

With all the earnestness I can command I, therefore, plead with every Congressman who believes in his pledge to make his choice: either to apply the purge I have suggested, or if that is not feasible, because of the Congress being already overmanned by those who have lost faith in its creed and its constructive programme on which depends its real strength, to secede from it for its own sake and prove his living faith in the creed and programme by practising the former and prosecuting the latter as if he had never seceded from the Congress of his ideal. If one or the other thing is not done, I see grave danger of the Congress collapsing by the weight of its own weaknesses.

It has given me no pleasure to pen these lines. But having felt the urge, I would have been untrue to the Congress if I had not uttered the warning. It is the voice of the silence. For the reader should know I took silence over a fortnight ago for an indefinite period. It has given me peace I cannot describe And it enables me to commune with Nature.

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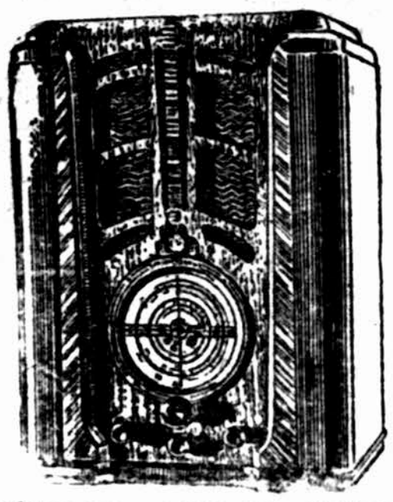

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REAL OBJECT OF EDUCATION

Wardha Radiates Light From Day To Day, Says Rajen Babu

WARDHA, Sept. 3.

"It is very much easier to give proper shape to a green and tender bamboo than to one which is ripe and mature. You get this training for training the young properly and just in time. You are indeed fortunate—more fortunate than myself and others of my age who never could dream of any such training, while we were of your age. Wardha is that centre of India, which radiates light from day to day. You meet national leaders here. You hear them and get inspiration. You are here to learn the new method of educating your countrymen. You must always have in view the aim of the new system of education. I emphasise this because I feel that the system of education in a country is a very vital thing in its development and progress."

Thus declared Babu Rajendra Prasad, addressing the students of the Vidya Mandir Training School at Wardha on the occasion of the Ganpati Festival in the school hall

"Let us review", continued Babu Rajendra Prasad. "the progress America, England and the countries of Europe have made within the last hundred years. In 1833 there existed practically no centralised industries there. But to-day? Look what a wonderful progress they have made in the field of science, industries and all! Exactly a hundred years ago Macaulay started the English system of education in India too. And schools and universities have existed in this country for these nundred years. But to what advantage? India has not produced many men since then who could contribute much to the progress of the world.

TASK AHEAD.

"Not that India has no brains. Why then have we not advanced with the world in these hundred years? In fact how is it that we have degenerated and even lost faith in our own things? It is all due to the lack of proper education. It is to revive this faith and to educate the people to think and work on right lines that you are being trained. You as pioneers of the scheme, have great responsibilities and I hope that while you are here you will not only learn what is taught to you about the new education but also prepare yourselves for the real service of the people. It is only the idol of Ganpati that you are worshipping to-day. The real worship of the Gan (the public) will begin, when you go to the villages and take your post in the Vidya Mandirs."—United Press.

LATE SIR N. SAKLATWALA

Sheriff's Meeting Requisitionists To Confer

The Mayor of Bombay writes:—

An informal meeting of the requisitionists to call the Sheriff's meeting in honour of the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, K.B.E., C.I.E. will be held in the Corporation Hall on Monday (12th.inst.) at 5-21 p. m for appointing a Committee to drafts resolutions to be placed before the proposed public meeting and to make all the necessary arrangements in connection therewith.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	94	79	—	17.1	—7.1
Amraoti	87	74	—	34.7	+12.1
Akola	88	75	T	33.1	+11.5
Ahmedabad	90	77	0.1	19.1	—9.7
Ajmer	88	76	—	8.9	—7.8
Ahmednagar	87	70	—	22.8	+11.1
Ambala	99	79	—	18.3	—1.4
Allahabad	89	76	0.1	32.9	+7.8
Benares	90	78	0.2	27.9	—1.0
Bareilly	84	78	—	33.1	+1.3
BOMBAY	85	75	0.1	64.8	+7.3
Bangalore	83	68	—	20.2	+7.2
Bangalore	83	68	—	20.2	+7.2
Bhopal	83	73	0.7	44.5	—
Baroda	92	77	—	32.2	..
Belgaum	75	67	T	26.3	—8.1
Bahawalpur	101	81	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	86	70	0.3	16.9	+8.6
Bellary	85	75	—	13.2	+6.5
Bhavnagar	89	76	0.1	18.4	+2.0
Chittagong	85	77	0.6	70.3	+6.2
Calcutta	86	80	T	25.5	—12.8
Cuttack	87	78	—	29.7	—6.7
Cawnpore	86	76	3.4	47.3	+20.9
Calicut	86	75	—	96.9	+16.3
Colombo	85	77	—	11.0	—5.7
Cheerapunji	69	65	5.7	382.7	+103.6
Cocanada	90	77	1.1	25.1	+6.3
Cochin	83	77	—	56.4	—8.4
Dehra Dun	88	72	2.9	75.9	+10.9
Delhi	98	79	0.2	8.5	—10.1
Dehra I. Khan	101	80	—	2.0	—2.9
Darjeeling	63	59	0.3	94.6	+4.5
Desa	87	75	0.1	19.5	—0.9
Dalhousie	—	—	2.1	46.6	—5.7
Fort Sandeman	91	70	—	3.8	—1.1
Gorakhpur	89	80	T	46.6	+10.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	72	0.3	18.2	+0.1
Hyderabad (Sind)	97	77	—	3.6	—1.9
Indore	83	73	T	41.4	+17.2
Jhansi	91	78	—	34.2	+6.2
Jubbulpore	87	75	1.0	49.5	+6.5
Jacobabad	102	80	—	1.0	—1.1
Jaipur	93	75	T	11.2	—7.7
Karwar	84	73	0.9	81.2	—16.8
Karachi	85	78	—	4.3	—1.2
Kodaikanal	66	55	0.1	16.8	..
Khandwa	88	75	—	30.0	+8.8
Lucknow	86	73	0.3	52.5	+24.5
Ludhiana	103	79	—	8.0	—10.4
Lahore	102	81	—	7.0	5.9
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	99	80	—	3.0	—1.7
Mysore	87	68	—	8.9	—6.6
Madras	91	79	—	8.4	—2.6
Maymyo	—	—	—		
Marmagoa	79	78	0.6	65.6	
Malegaon	90	72	—	12.6	—0.2
Mussoorie	71	61	—	50.6	—11.6
Mahableshwar	66	60	1.3	230.7	—0.3
Murree	70	58	—	39.6	+8.1
Mount Abu	81	63	0.6	37.6	—12.6
Masulipatam	89	75	0.4	19.6	+1.0
Mandalay	90	78	—	10.2	—3.4
Mangalore	82	75	T	107.1	+9.3
Meerut	—	—	—	16.1	—5.6
Mercara	73	63	0.4	104.1	+9.8
Nagpur	87	73	1.0	46.9	+11.3
Ootacamund	66	50	1.5	18.5	—.31
Patna	88	77	3.1	45.8	+11.2
Peshawar	99	75	—	3.4	—0.5
Poona	82	70	—	16.4	+0.7
Pachmarhi	73	69	0.7	69.4	+11.3
Port Blair	84	78	0.3	60.1	+9.4
Quetta	88	45	—	0.99	—
Ranchi	84	73	—	31.0	—8.5
Rawalpindi	99	71	—	33.6	+13.3
Rangoon	84	75	0.5	61.6	+0.8
Ratnagiri	82	79	0.3	101.1	+17.9
Rajkot	89	74	T	18.6	—2.7
Sialkot	100	79	—	27.6	+7.9
Srinagar	87	61	—	6.4	+0.1
Sholapur	88	75	1.1	28.4	+14.4
Shillong	76	65	0.2	52.9	+6.6
Simla	71	60	—	39.2	3.2
Surat	87	78	T	35.3	+2.2
Salem	93	75	0.3	20.4	+1.2
Trichinopoly	96	77	—	23.3	—20.0
Trivandrum	85	77	—	23.3	—20.0
Vizagapatam	89	80	—	17.2	+2.0

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

An official Bulletin signed by Sir Russell Wilkinson and Lord Dawson states that Prince Arthur Connaught, whose health has been causing anxiety for some weeks is now losing strength.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Armar Tambi, a 38-year-old dock worker, who while cleaning a life-boat on s.s. "Brittania" fell down in the sea and was drowned. His body was recovered by a Port Trust driver yesterday.

The Jury recorded a verdict of accidental drowning in the sea.

How the arrest of seven persons yesterday from the premises of the Mazagaon Police Court led to the discovery of a stolen safe, was narrated to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the arrested persons were placed on a remand application.

The safe in question had been stolen from a Chemist's shop at Khetwadi about three days back. The police could not get any trace of it. The persons happened to be present yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court. They were arrested on suspicion. One of the suspects made a statement in consequence of which the police went to Ghatkoper and recovered the safe. The safe, it appears, had been removed to Ghatkoper in a taxi and broken open.

In the same taxi, the suspects are alleged to have gone yesterday to the Mazagaon police court, where they were arrested.

A police officer, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the police suspected the accused to be responsible for many thefts in the Lamington Road section.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

Khurshedji Shapurji Talathi, a customs dalal, was arrested yesterday by the Bombay police on charges of cheating, forgery and using a forged document as genuine.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that on August 30, the accused presented a bill of entry in duplicate for assessment on a consignment of 20 cases of musical instruments. The bill was completed by the Customs appraiser and returned to the party for presentation to the Cash and Accounts Department.

The police alleged that it was afterwards discovered that the accused had made certain alterations in the bill of entry which resulted in a loss to the Government to the extent of Rs. 1,017.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

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Khare's Rejoinder To Congress High Command

Denies Charges Of Working Committee

No Errors Of Judgment, But Acted Within Rights As Premier

Dr. N. B. Khare, the former Prime Minister of the Central Provinces, has issued a long statement on the Ministerial crisis and his conflict with the Congress Working Committee.

Dr. Khare denies both the charges of the Working Committee—that "he was guilty of grave errors of judgment which have exposed the Congress in the C. P. to ridicule" and that he was "guilty of gross indiscipline in that he acted in spite of warnings against any precipitate action."

"I maintain that there were no errors of judgment on my part," he says. "I was within my rights as Premier to resign my office and demand the resignations of my colleagues. The quarrels started by my colleagues and fostered and nourished by certain influential members of the Congress organisation had exposed the province and the Congress to ridicule and it was to rehabilitate the confidence of the public in the Congress that a drastic step was necessary which was impossible without the democratic method of my resignation and the resignations of my colleagues.

"Disloyal"

"The three Ministers were disloyal to me and worked furiously to drive me out of office and, though their activities were checkmated temporarily owing to the Pachmarhi compromise, they soon resumed their former activity with unrelenting vigour. They got a ready response at Wardha and, backed by a mighty personality second only to Gandhiji, they carried on a vendeta against me; and the only course left open to me was to amputate the diseased limb.

"As subsequent events have proved it, nobody has taken notice of their flagrant flouting of the leader's demand. On the contrary, they were reinstated in their former positions with the help and support of Sardar Patel and one of them was actually exalted to the position of the leader and Prime Minister.

"The warnings, for the defiance of which I am held guilty of indiscipline are alleged to have been given by Mr. Rajendra Prasad. In the first place, he never personally gave any warnings to me.....

"I want to know what authority Mr. Rajendra Prasad had to issue warnings to me. According to the resolution of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee passed on July 8, 1937, it was Sardar Patel who was authorised to deal with matters coming within the purview of the Sub-Committee in cases of emergency. Mr. Rajendra Prasad had the authority for Bihar, Orissa and Assam only. He, as an individual member, had no legal status to issue any warnings to the Ministers in the C.P. and, if we put the best interpretation upon his action, it was nothing more than pious advice. Surely I cannot be convicted of indiscipline if the advice was not accepted by me.

"On the contrary, nobody has taken note of the part played by Mr. Rajendra Prasad in advising the three Ministers not to resign in obedience to my demand. Was there no breach of discipline on his part in interfering in the relations between the Prime Minister and his colleagues and advising the latter to defy the former?

Sardar's Instructions

"In this connection the importance and the authority of the Prime Minister will be realised by going through the instructions issued by Mr. Patel on July 30, 1937:

" 'In view of the collective responsibility of the Cabinet and in view of the present position of the Congress Party, which is naturally not very strong, the Governors should be requested to deal with the Prime Minister. The practice of the Governors calling individual Ministers should not be started or must be discouraged. On special occasions, individual Ministers may be called with the consent of the Prime Minister.'

"Would it not have been proper for Mr. Rajendra Prasad to advise my colleagues that they should tender their resignations and take the matter to the Working Committee or any other authority in the Congress organisation. Gandhiji condemns me for having gone to the Governor to rid myself of my agony whereas, according to him, I should have gone to the higher authorities in the Congress. It never struck Gandhiji to condemn my colleagues for having forgotten their remedy of appealing to the higher authorities after obeying me, even under protest.

Convention Forgotten.

"It is noteworthy that, when, in May last, the four Ministers thought of resigning, they handed their resignations to me in pursuance of the convention observed in democratic Governments. The three Ministers forgot the same convention in July and, supported by the unauthorised authority of Mr. Rajendra Prasad, began to talk that parliamentary conventions of the West do not apply to India. One may contrast this with what Mr. Misra wrote to me in his letter, dated July 19, 1938:

" 'In April (May) last when we tendered our resignations to you 'without reference to the Working Committee', we were characterised as rebels by at least one newspaper which supports you blindly. As we were appointed by you we thought we had no direct approach to the Congress Working Committee but we did expect you to refer the matter to Sardar Patel."

"It is idle for Sardar Patel to dispute this position in the face of this admission. It was the Congress Assembly Party in the C. P. which gave the unequivocal power to me to choose my colleagues and I had exercised this power as leader and Prime Minister. Sardar Patel had no legal status to dictate the choice of Ministers to me and the Ministers were my creations pure and simple. This was understood to be the position by the Ministers themselves.

"It is next said that my action led to the exercise of special powers by the Governor. Is it really so? The Governor enjoys no special powers under the Act in the matter of appointing or dismissing his Ministers. These are his odinary powers (vide Section 51). As soon as the Prime Minister resigned, the only thing known to the Britisher, according to the conventions of his country which the Congress never repudiated in the past, is that there is an 'ipso facto' discussion of the Cabinet. Some recalcitrant Ministers may try to hold out against the wishes of the Prime Minister. But their tenure ends with that of the Prime Minister and what the representative of the Crown has to do is to make explicit what was implicit in the Prime Minister's resignation. The dismissal is a misnomer in these circumstances and the notification issued by the Governor speaks of the termination of the tenure of office. It was my action which ended my tenure and that of my colleagues. The Governor cannot be anywhere in the picture in that respect.

"No Breach Of Any Practice"

"My action of July 20, was not taken in spite of warnings. Nor was there a breach of any practice which existed only in imagination and not in fact. I, however, admitted, as a loyal Congressman, when prevailed upon to do so by such pressure as was actually used on me by persons whom I revered that there was an error of judgment on my part in hastily dissolving my Cabinet and in reconstructing it. This is all that could be said against me but it would be travesty of truth to say that I was guilty of indiscipline, much less gross indiscipline.

"Sardar Patel does not seem to attach much importance to the plea of "warnings." He has his own grievance. In the statement of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee issued from Bombay on August 4, it is written that the Sardar was lulled into a sense of security by the assurance that I had given him against precipitate action in my letter of July 15. The Working Committee says precipitate action was taken by me in spite of warnings. Nine days later, the Parliamentary Sub-Committee says the precipitate action was taken by keeping the Sub-Committee in the dark. The two positions are contradictory and the second position is evolved probably because it was realised that the first position was untenable. It should be noted that Sardar Patel did not take this position on July 26, before the Working Committee. It is better to reproduce the relevant portion from the aforesaid statement:—

" 'He (Dr Khare) wrote to Sardar Patel (referring to the letter of July 15), that they had not been able to come to any agreement till then owing to marked differences in their respective outlooks but *at the same time assured him that he would take no precipitate action and leave the matter to him for final decision.*"

"The italicised sentence has been so skilfully introduced that it gives the impression that Dr. Khare had within his contemplation the resignation of his premiership and assured the Sardar that he would not precipitate the crisis but on the contrary leave the matter of his resignation to the Sardar. I am submitting a copy of that letter and it will show that the so-called assurance is a myth. In point of fact, the course I adopted on July 18, had not entered my contemplation on July 15, when I sent the letter to Sardar Patel"

The letter, of which a copy is given, is dated July 15 and reads:

My dear Sardar Saheb,—In pursuance of the understanding between the Ministers at Pachmarhi, I have to inform you the steps taken to implement it up-to-date and to report the progress made and the situation as it stands at present.

On the 29th June a meeting of Ministers was held in the presence of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj at which Messrs. Gole, Mehta and myself were present. As a first step to implement the compromise it was necessary that all the portfolios should be pooled with a view to redistribute them in a suitable manner. In order to meet my undertaking, I, therefore, formally relinquished my portfolios. Messrs. Gole and Mehta also did the same. But as our other colleagues were not present, we could not proceed further

We had meetings of Ministers again yesterday and day before yesterday at which everybody formally relinquished his portfolios, thus making them available for fresh distribution.

We tried to come to an undertaking about redistribution after all portfolios were pooled, but I regret very much to report that we could not come to any agreement owing to marked differences in our respective outlook. Some of my colleagues appeared to me to demand what smacked a little too much of a pound of flesh, which it was difficult to appreciate in view of our Pachmarhi agreement to work in a spirit of comradeship. The fact unfortunately remains that we could not agree.

I have no alternative under the circumstances except to place the matter of redistribution of portfolios in your hands. As there are certain matters in respect of which I have definite views affecting the future smooth working of the Ministry in general and its Prime Minister in particular, I would most humbly and sincerely request you that I should be given an opportunity to place them before you before decision is reached. I am informing the three Provincial Congress Committee Presidents about this requesting them to help us in solving this tangle, if possible. At this stage it is difficult to say what success will attend this attempt.

Warning To C. P. Ministry

After referring to the formation of a group in the Cabinet "with the object of deposing me from the Premiership" and the subsequent Pachmarhi meeting, Dr. Khare says:

"I realised that it was no use wasting time and that the disloyal colleagues must be punished. There was, however, another factor of greater potency which added strength to my resolution. I had received, probably on July 16, a letter from Maulana Azad which purports to bear the date, July 14. I quote an important extract from it:

" 'We made our final attempt to create a spirit of union and confidence amongst yourselves at Pachmarhi. It would be greatly regretted if the old conditions do not change. The necessary result of which would be to end the C. P., Ministry for good, as I think the Congress will not undertake to continue its Ministry there, considering the general conditions of the province.' "

"This was a broad hint that the province would be declared a non-Congress province. I realised that the activities of the three Ministers were leading us to brink of a precipice, a fall from which was sure to land us into a non-Congress province. It produced a commotion in my mind.

Passing to the events at Wardha on July 22, after the new Cabinet had been sworn in, Dr. Khare says that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee has attempt-

(Continued on Page 34).

Mr. B. Naganand, M.T.E., student of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, sailed for England on the 1st inst. to prosecute studies in Radio Engineering and Television.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

she in company with Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabian, conquered Mme. Rene Mathieu and Mlle. Jadwiga Jedrzejouska at the expense of a set in the Women's Doubles final.

With the exception of Miss Kay Stammers and Miss Mary Lamb who reached the penultimate round, to be beaten by Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabian, the British team did not fare very well.

The Singles Championships will commence on September 9. There is hardly any doubt that Budge would have his own way. It is however a great pity that Mrs. Helen Moody, the Wimbledon Champion will not be able to participate owing to an injury. The issue will then lie between Miss Marble and Miss Helen Jacobs, the Wimbledon runner up. It remains to be seen who wins the race now.

AMERICAN STARS FOR INDIA

News comes from Madras that an American Tennis Team will definitely visit India next cold weather. It will consist of J. L. Riggs, Owen Anderson, William Robertson, Joe Hunt, Hall Surface and Don McNeil. It is stated that all of them rank among the first Ten in the United States. This is not correct, only three of them stand in the 1937 List, and they are Riggs, No. 2, Hunt No. 5 and Surface No. 7. It will no doubt be a strong team and will give our players plenty of run. Every body will feel disappointed at the inability of Budge to join the team. But I suppose he cannot afford to waste his energies gallivanting throughout the world. Considering the question of expense, it would have been much better if the number of the visitors was restricted to three or four. At any rate one or two women players might have been included to make the combination more interesting. It is not too late yet to make the change. I notice that upper India where Tennis is more advanced than the rest of the country is unwilling to entertain visiting teams on the ground of expense. However their players will get enough opportunities to meet the tourists in other parts of India.

World Of Sports: Home And Abroad

Benefits Of Foreign Tours Acknowledged By Indian Tennis Players

(BY "LOOKER-ON")

Three of the six tennis players who went to England on tour six months ago, returned home last week. They were Yudhistir Singh, Jimmy Mehta and Mahomed Alam. The remaining three "Subh" Sawhney, Ghau Mahomed and Ranbir Singh, with their Captain, L. Brook-Edwards will return later. Yudhistir and his friends have brought happy recollections of the tour. Although the Indian Davis Cup team fared rather badly against Belgium, they did very well in other tournaments, particularly at Wimbledon. For a team of inexperienced players their achievements were worthy of high praise. In my previous notes I have referred to some of their notable performances.

VARIED EXPERIENCE

The Indian players had to fight against heavy odds. The surface of the Courts' climatic conditions and the surroundings differed so much from those at home. The tour has given them plenty of experience which will stand them in very good stead in their future careers. And I trust it is for the good of India and Indian tennis. There is one complaint which is worth the serious consideration of the A.I.L.T.A. They had to knock about too much on the Continent. It is stated that they were very badly treated in Italy, although the general reception on the Continent was exceedingly cordial. Apart from this treatment, it is believed that if our players are sent to England direct and they compete in the various county championships before Wimbledon and Davis Cup they would profit much more than by touring all over Europe.

LESSON FOR FUTURE

Prior to Wimbledon, many players from different parts of the world compete in the various Tournaments of Great Britain to gain experience and training. The Chinese player, Kho Sin Kie, is a fine example of the development which the British tournaments provide. Besides, by restricting the tour to England alone the A.I.L.T.A. would make a lot of saving in expense and the players in travelling. The Editor of the "Field-Madras" has written a trenchant article on the subject in the last issue of his magazine. I hope the A.I.L.T.A. will give serious thought to it. At the same time, I would urge upon them to pay greater attention to sending our promising players to England every alternate years at least than to inviting foreign teams to this country. The former pays and the latter doesn't.

Mrs. Sheveti V. Desai, B.A., who sailed for England by Italian boat on Thursday for obtaining Teachers' Diploma.

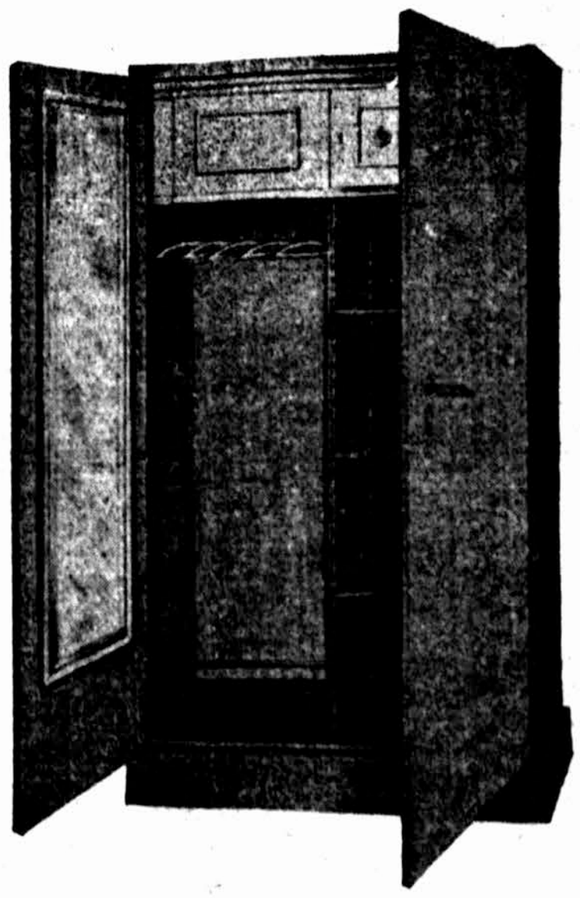
BUDGE GOING STRONG

Donald Budge the world Champion, is still going strong. In the American Doubles Championships, he retained the titles in both the men's and mixed events with the greatest ease. He had his usual partners, Gene Mako and Miss Alice Marble, to support him in the respective championships. Quist and Bromwich who opposed Budge and Mako in the Men's Doubles final were routed in straight sets. This clearly shows that America will not find it difficult at all to retain the Davis Cup.

Alice Marble also held her Double Crown comfortably. After disposing of Miss Thelma Coyne and Jack Bromwich in the Mixed Doubles final in straight sets,

(Continued in Col. 1).

AN IDEAL GIFT



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Dr. Khare's Rejoinder To Congress

(Continued from Page 32).

ed to make a point against him in respect of a letter read to Thakur Piarelalsing. "The report of this Sub-Committee says:

"It was also disclosed by Thakur Piarelalsing that on the morning of the 22nd July last, before he agreed to take his oath of office, extracts from a letter purporting to have been written by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were read out to him by Dr. Khare in order to assure him that he was doing nothing wrong in joining Dr. Khare's Cabinet. The letter is said to have contained directions to the addressee to follow the party leader. As Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had no recollection of having written such a letter to Dr. Khare, on being questioned he said that in the month of May, such a letter was written to some person in connection with a municipal board dispute.

Sardar's Letter

"Before I make a comment I shall reproduce the letter itself:

Purshottam Mansion,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay—4,
21st May, 1938

Rel. No. 154,
Dear Friend,

I have received your letter of the 18th May. The proceedings of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee or any other propaganda in the press it is going on, cannot affect the question of the Ministry. The question entirely rests upon the confidence of the party and whoever has got the confidence of the members of the party holds the field according to the constitutional position of all Ministries. In the ordinary working of the administration the Ministry would naturally require the support of the local Congress organisation. It will be impossible for them to carry on their work if the local Congress organisations are hostile, but a Ministry having a strong backing from the party of the Assembly can always bring down the Congress organisation to their point of view, unless they do something which is morally wrong.

Yours sincerely,
VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

To,
Sjt. M. G. Datar,
Tilak Vidyalaya,
Dhantoli,
Nagpur.

"This letter was written three days before the famous Pachmarhi meeting and the complaint of Mr. Datar was against the proceedings and the letter has nothing to do with a municipal board dispute, the mention of which is a mis-statement. Secondly, what is material in the letter is that in a conflict between a ministry and the local Congress organisation, a ministry with a strong backing from the party is bound to triumph and whoever has got the confidence of the party holds the field according to the constitutional position of all ministries. This letter of Sardar Patel contained important observations on the constitutional positions of the leader, the ministry and the Congress organisations.

Request To Resign

Only July 23, says Dr. Khare, "I was called to Wardha again and the High Command wanted me to resign my leadership. I agreed to do so provided my right to stand again for re-election was conceded. There was no objection to this proposal at that stage. I returned to Nagpur on the 24th. I was again called to Wardha on the 25th and I reached Wardha in the evening. I met at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's place, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Subhas Chandra Bose, Mulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj among others. They asked me not to press my proposal to contest the leadership at the party meeting. I told them that it was my duty to place all the circumstances before the party and accept its verdict

They tried to persuade me that the course I suggested was not in my best interest and that I should get the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, who had left for Shegaon before I had reached the place.

What Happened At Shegaon

"When we were ushered into the presence of the Mahatma, he began to give expression to his feelings—which fact has been admitted by Mr. Subhas Bose in his statement. He told me that I had betrayed the nation by entering into a conspiracy with the Governor; in fact I had sold my nation to the foreigner and that I was untrustworthy and unreliable. He again and again reminded me that I was guilty of gross indiscipline. I denied all these charges, whereupon the Mahatma said that he would advise me to make a frank statement in the best interest of myself and the country. I told him that I had already accepted the advise to make any admission about my error of judgment in respect of the haste with which I acted in resigning the premiership and reconstructing my cabinet. I said that within the four corners of that admission I was entirely in his hands.

"On this the Mahatma asked me to make a draft. I pointed out that the Mahatma had better do it as I was not good at drafting statements. The Mahatma, however, said that I should make an attempt myself and he would see how the draft stood. At this time Sardar Patel and others were also addressing me, using language which they obviously meant I should incorporate in the draft. I scribed the draft.

"I have already admitted the error of judgment committed by me in presenting my resignation to the Governor on the eve of the meeting of the Working Committee. I admit that I have been guilty of indiscipline. I, as an old Congressman, should have known the value of discipline. I realise the enormity of the error which has resulted in the dismissal of Congress Ministers by the Governor under his constitutional powers. I am sincerely sorry for what has happened on account of the loss of balance and I think it is my duty to relinquish all positions of trust in the Congress whose cause I have put in jeopardy by my action. I shall be content if I am permitted to serve as a camp-follower. I shall do everything in my power to retrieve the prestige which the Congress has lost through my action. I hope that all Congressmen will rally round the Working Committee in its endeavour to form a united and stable Ministry. There are rumours of a split in the province between Maharashtra and Mahakoshal. I hope that good counsels will prevail and we shall not think in terms of Maharashtra and Mahakoshal. I shall try my best to prevent any group or split.

"The draft appears on two quarter sheets. The writing on the first sheet is mine with the exception of the following sentences and words: 'I admit that I have been guilty of indiscipline. I as an old Congressman should have known the value of discipline; All positions of trust in the Congress whose cause I have put in jeopardy by my action. I shall.' These sentences and words are in the hand of Mahatmaji and the second sheet is entirely in his handwriting. He has also run his pencil through some sentences and words in the first sheet, which were scribed by me.

Statements Examined

"The suggestion made by Mahatmaji in his statement and the statement issued on behalf of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee that what I wrote in the draft in my own hand emanated from my mind is inaccurate. . . . The Mahatma and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee suggest that I prepared the draft myself in the sense that the wording came entirely from me and the part that Gandhiji played was a very minor one as he had only made some corrections and additions to the draft. Let me examine the statement a little critically.

"A full quarter sheet is in the handwriting of the Mahatma and contains the most humiliating admissions. I reproduce them for the sake of clarity:

"'I admit that I was guilty of indiscipline. I as an old Congressman should have known the value of discipline.'—This means that not only was I guilty of indiscipline which was not admitted in the writing in my hand but this indiscipline was consciously and deliberately committed.

"What I scribed was: 'I think it is my duty to relinquish my present burden in the best interest of the Congress until I recover my lost balance' The Mahatma scored out the words after 'relinquish' and wrote: 'All positions of trust in the Congress whose cause I have put in jeopardy by my action. I shall be content if I am permitted to serve as a camp-follower.' This clearly means that I had to admit that not only was I not fit to be the Premier but that I was not fit to be a camp-follower. The idea underlying was that I had betrayed the Congress by my action.

"'I shall do everything in my power to retrieve the prestige which the Congress lost through my action.'—This means that I had to admit that the Congress prestige suffered through my action.

"'I hope that all Congressmen will rally round the Working Committee in its endeavour to form a united and stable ministry.' This means that I had to admit that the Working Committee has done no injustice to me and the world should accept its decision as perfectly just and flawless.

"None of the things I was expected to admit as true. No inquiry had been made against me and no findings had been arrived at after a chance given to me to rebut the accusation, yet I was expected to make the confession. Sixty-six per cent. of the draft was in the handwriting of the Mahatma and the most damaging admissions are contained in whatever he himself wrote yet, says the Mahatma, the suggestion that I was asked to sign a prepared draft was baseless.

"As I did not agree to sign my own death warrant, my advisers brought me back to Wardha. It was verging on midnight and I had to lie down in one of the rooms of Seth Jamnalal's guesthouse.

"Mr. Subhas Bose came to me at that unearthly hour. I was all alone then. He began to persuade me to accept Mahatma's advice and sign the draft.

"To this I will add an inducement offered to me that I would be a sort of dictator for the Central Provinces and Berar and the Mahatma and the Working Committee would consult me in all matters, including the formation of the new ministry, and this was quite honourable. I immediately pointed out that, if I was not fit to be even a camp-follower without permission of the High Command, how could I hope to be a dictator. The persuasion had no effect on me.....

"Mahatma Gandhi and the members who were present at the 'Ashram' had given me time to consider the proposal of signing the draft till 3 p.m. on the next day. On reaching Nagpur I consulted my friends and well-wishers and I came to the conclusion that I should not make untruthful admissions and sent a reply which reached Wardha in the evening.

Naked Sword

"The Working Committee met that evening and passed a resolution condemning me, praising my ex-colleagues and imposing a ban on my election to an office of trust and responsibility in the Congress organisation. The Working Committee did all it could do against me. They knew that the Congress Assembly Party was meeting at Wardha on the next day, yet they could not wait for the verdict of the party. The political philosophy envisaged by Sardar Patel in his letter to Mr. Datar in which it was distinctly stated that the question of Ministry entirely rested on the confidence of the party evaporated into thin air. There was instead martial law and no d—d nonsense.....

"There was a chance open to me to appeal to the party when the meeting was called at the instance of the Working Committee. This was also denied to me and before the party met I was publicly disgraced and condemned by a resolution passed by the Working Committee.

"My complaint is that if the Working Committee was right, why should it have deprived me of my right to appeal to my constituents who had elected me as a leader?

"I was gagged and muzzled and even an outward show of conformity to principles and traditions of democratic institutions was not maintained. I have yet to learn what else is a naked sword."

Action To Be Taken Against Khare, Harkare And Khandekar

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

The Executive Committee of the Nagpur City Congress met last night and after a prolonged discussion adopted a resolution by a majority recommending to the Nagpur P.C.C. that disciplinary action should be taken against Dr. Khare and two other Congressmen, Mr. N. S. Harkare (Vice-president, Nagpur Municipality) and Mr. H. J. Khandekar, the Congress Harijan leader of the Shegaon Satyagraha

The Committee recorded its strong disapproval of the recent activities of these three Congressmen and their propaganda against the Congress Working Committee's Wardha resolution on the Khare episode.

The general meeting of the Nagpur P.C.C which is meeting here tomorrow under the presidentship of Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, will consider the question of taking disciplinary action against Dr. Khare and some other local Congressmen.—A P

EDUCATION DRIVE IN SIND VILLAGES

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

With a view to encourage the spread of Female education in the rural areas of Sind, Dewan Jagatrai Issardas Shivdasani, a veteran educationist, appeals to Government to increase the number of stipends at the Women's Training College here from twenty to at least fifty to enable deserving mistresses to get themselves trained for efficient service.

He says that the steps taken by the Director of Public Instruction, Sind, of increasing the number of the college students from forty to eighty and of giving 150 scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month for the whole of Sind, to enable girls to qualify for the Vernacular final examination on their undertaking to serve in the rural areas, are progressive but the number of stipends must also be increased towards the same end.

Saturday's Races At Poona

OCEANUS SCORES AGAIN

Favourites Have A Lean Time

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

There were some very unexpected results in the racing at Poona yesterday and for the majority of those, who wagered it could not have been a profitable outing. Such winners as Saad Nazam, Devonian and What's What won at varying long odds to the consternation of backers who had supported them heavily in previous essays. Saad Nazam, perhaps, has no sort of reputation for honesty, but it would be interesting to know what happened to Devonian and What's What in their two most recent outings. The former thrice failed over his best distance but with a few pounds off his back yesterday he made hacks of his field in the Burwell Plate Division I. What's What coming in Visitor's Plate could have benefited only his immediate connections. Discrepancies in form would appear to be on the increase and it is time some enquiries were instituted as to why a horse runs down the field one day and comes to light when little fancied.

Whiteside the leading jockey this season had a blank afternoon. Riding honours were shared by E. Britt and B. Rook, each scoring a double. Two Indian jockeys were successful Jobbar inducing the way word Saad Nazam to give of his best and Bhimrao riding Galumph II to victory in the Burwell Plate. Division II

The racing was not without incident, a minor smash-up occurring in the Raichur Plate which involved jockeys Field and Jadhav. Nearing the bend Field came off Turkey and Jadhav parted company with Hampstead. Both were badly shaken as a result and were not seen in the Saddle again during the afternoon.

FORM HORSE WINS

Best backed in the small field for the September Plate, Oceanus repeated a recent winning performance. The son of Pantheon made light of his penalty, beating The Pauper very easily. Panna Prince was a course scratching, but I do not think he could have beaten the winner at the weights. Mr. Askuran's horse has done enough is ensure his promotion to Class 1

Mr. Osman Chotani's smart colt Maharaja's choice slammed the opposition in the Darjeeling Plate in no uncertain manner. Well ridden by E. Britt the Solo Bridge colt outstayed the Idar owned Vandyke who was co-favourite in the market. Philopena is obviously a versatile customer. She was a good third a short head behind Vandyke.

The finish for the Visitors' Plate, Division I was a thrilling affair in which What's What just got home first from Tall Story by a short head with Assault-at-Arms a neck away third. The well favoured Love Call was not in the fighting but he is sure to bring back the money lost on him before long.

Improving on a recent fourth Star of Persia credited his sporting owner Mr. M. D. Petit with a win in the other division of the Visitors' Plate. Rook was called upon for a vigorous effort to hold the challenge of Britt on Remarque. Omegan, the first market choice, was a poor sort of fourth.

DEVONIAN SCORES EASILY.

Mr. F. P. Tarrant's Devonian brought off a 10—1 chance in the Burwell Plate, Division I, and in doing so stepped up remarkably on the form previously shown. Rook had the easiest of rides and won with two and half lengths to spare from Dick Tapper. Neither Sea Battle nor Clock Work, both considerably fancied, were in the fighting and the latter's display was frankly disappointing.

A moderate lot of runners contested the second division of the Burwell Plate for which the Kolhapur owned Gordon attracted the bulk of public support. The winner turned up in the unexpected Galumph II, ridden by Bhimrao. Highland Truce was runner-up a neck behind and the best the favourite could do was to finish a close third.

Fahad Pasha maintained an unbroken sequence of wins when taking the Moderate Plate, Division II. Mr. Hazamy's useful grey was running in more exalted company having only been recently promoted. Like the genuine customer he is proved equal to the task and accounted for Zoolum by a short head in a tight finish. The grey's success was of the popular variety, for he was always a short order in the market.

A SPEEDY CUSTOMER.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's smart sprinter Ghazalan, making light of his penalty for a recent success, won the Moderate Plate, Division I in fine style from Reformer and several others. Among the unplaced division was Iraq Jewel who so far has failed to reproduce her track form.

After five luckless attempts Hamrin Beg got his head in front in the Raichur Plate, Division I. He owed his success to the capable handling of Fazal Rehman, who is one of our most promising licensed Riding Boys. Al Hujaz and Mun Mohan were the place-getters.

Saad Nazam, obviously in the mood to gallop on Saturday, own Division II of the Raichur Plate in ridiculously easy fashion, beating Haria, the next best by five lengths. On this form he should be good enough to win in a higher classification, but he is none too generous.

The Daily Double, correctly nominated repaid lucky investors with Rs. 206/8 each and the few speculators who correctly placed the winners of the Daily Treble received Rs. 1,825/8 each.

THE RAICHUR PLATE Div I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs 400; third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.: or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's HAMRIN BEG 8-8, Fazal Rehman 1
Mrs. B. M. Goculdas's AL HUJAZ 8-8, Rama Vithal 2
Mr. C. N. Permanand's MUN MOHAN 8-8, Naji Dawood 3
Mr. Dharam Chand D. Chawan's KHALIL 8-10, Md. Anwar 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths. short head. 1 1|4 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 23 4|5 seconds

Tote paid Rs. 84 for win Rs. 17 Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by: Owner

Not run:—Mutlag 8-11, Tai Lebanon 8-4 and Gallant Boy 8-4.

Favourite:—Al Hujaz.

THE RAICHUR PLATE Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,250; second Rs 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

Mr. J. J. Naegamvala and M. M.D. Petit's SAAD NAZAM 8-8, Jabbar 1
Mr. Kay's HARIA 8-8, Meekings, ... 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GLITTER 8-4, Obaid 3
Mr. P. R. Kering's SADONI 8-4 (Car. 8-7), Kassim Hassan 4

Won by 5 lengths, 1|2 length 1 length.

Time:—1 minute 21 1|5 seconds. Tote Paid Rs. 139 for win Rs. 65, Rs. 22 and Rs. 122 for places.

All ran.

Favourite:—Haria.

Winner trained by Yussuf bin Essa.

THE BURWELL PLATE Div II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's GALUMPH II 7-12 Bhimrao 1
Mrs. N. E. Raymond's HIGHLAND TRUCE 9-4, Selby .. 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON 8-11, E. Britt 3
Mrs. L. Brooker & Mr Mirza Ibrahim's SCHOOL QUAD 8-0, B. McQuade 4

Won by:—Neck, 1'2 length, 3|4 length.

Time:—1 minute 29 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 239 for win, Rs. 39, Rs. 27 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

All ran.

Favourite:—Gordon (Kolhapur Bkt.)

THE MODERATE PLATE Div II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's FAHAD PASHA 8-0 Simmons 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 7-10 Simpson 2
The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s SHIRLEY TEMPLE 8-2 Meekings 3
Mr. Ali Khan's SHARA'A AL JAMIL 8-7 Selby 4

Did Not Run: Mujbil Hamid 7-12. Lucky Boy 7-7.

Won by short-head. 2 lengths. 1 length

Time: 1min. 21-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 17. Rs. 47 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by Fahad Rummah.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN 9-0 E. Britt 1
Mr. Diamond's REFORMER 8-7 Maxwell 2
Mr. Syed Fatah's DESERT PRINCE 8-6 Meekings 3
Mr. Manton's AL GHAZI 9-0 Obaid 4

Did Not Run: Fair Play 8-12. Thousand Dollars 8-12 Mahmood Beg 7-9.

Won by 1|2 length. 3 lengths. 3 lengths.

Time:—1min. 21-3|5secs

Tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 22 Rs. 19 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Pawar.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's OCEANUS 8-13 Brace 1
Mr. S. R. Varma's THE PAUPER 8-0 E. Britt 2
H.H The Maharaja of Kolhapur's TARSIS 7-11 Harding 3
Mr. R. Chamria's CASINO 7-11 Simpson 4

Did Not Run: Panna Prince 9-4.

Won by 2 lengths, short-head neck

Time.—2min. 7-2 5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE DARJEELING PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class III and Starred Class.

Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 9-4 E. Britt 1
H.H The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 7-11 (cd. 7-12) Rook 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PHILOPENA 8-0 Evans 3
Mr. A. S. Bhalla's PEACE TREATY 8-9 Rylands ... 4

Did Not Run: Rose Marie 9-6.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, short-head, 10 lengths.

Time: 1min. 55secs.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 16 Rs. 18 and Rs. 62 for places.

Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh Jnr.

THE BURWELL PLATE Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's DEVONIAN 8-10 Rook 1
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER 9-0 Obaid 2
Mrs. J. E. Malon's CURIALISTIC 8-8 S. Black 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 8-9 Selby 4

Did Not Run: Gold Crown 8-12 Dominic 8-10, Knight's Adventure 8-10.

Tote paid Rs. 104 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 55 and Rs. 74 for places

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mr. M. D. Petit's STAR OF PERSIA 8-9 Rook 1
Mr. E. D. Pandole's REMARQUE 8-4 E. Britt 2
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GARTER STAR 8-7 Marrs 3
Mr. M. Ali Asker's OMEGAN 7-12 Meekings 4

Did Not Run: Manifold 7-9, Maelstrom 8-3.

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 22 Rs. 23 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S WHAT 7-8 J. Britt 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TALL STORY 8-9 Meekings 2
H.E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS 8-9 Rylands 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's TOBRALCO 8-1 B. McQuade 4

Did Not Run: Tipperary 8-6, Guiding Queen 8-5, Sunnymorn 7-3.

Tote paid Rs. 214 for win, Rs. 56 Rs. 32 and Rs. 73 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

STUDENTS IN CUSTODY

Calcutta College Strike Takes Serious Turn

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The strike situation in the St. Xavier's College took a serious turn this afternoon, when fifteen boys were taken into custody, for picketing in front of the College gates

The College opened today with a thinner attendance and the absentees were, it is believed, more than 35 per cent. Intense picketing is going at the college gates. —A. P.

SANJ VARTAMAN PATETI NUMBER

The "Sanj Vartaman" annual number is out, as usual in advance of the Parsi New Year. First in the field of Gujarati journalism, as publishers of the annual, the firm of Messrs. Vatchagandhy and Co. have maintained their reputation. The names of a few writers deserve a passing notice. Mr. K. F. Nariman writes on "The C. P. Tangle and Its Implications." Prof. A. S. Wadia touches rather delicate matter of matrimony in his interes ing article "Should the Artist Marry?" Dr. Irach Tarapore writes on "Darius the Great" Lt.-Col. Rustom M. Khareghat reminds us of the old, famous city of Ajmer, in his brief review entitled "The Glory that Was Ajmer." Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani hands out a suggestion for an "Industrial and Agricultural Colony for Parsis," which should prove thought-provoking in these days when the question is agitating the minds of the leaders of the community. Mr. M. F. Mama discourses on "How Did Dastur Become Saleman-a-Farsi," while Prof. S.R. Davar gives a few hints as how to secure "Success in Business and Public Life," Among the other articles, both in English and Gujarati which will amply repay perusal of the average reader may be mentioned: Mr. Stanley Jepson's on "Glimpses of the Magyars"; Mr. A.S. Hodiwala's on "Rajputana"; Dr. S. A. Banker's on "Religion of the Parsis"; Brig. Thomas Wilby's on "Behind Time"; Dr. M. J. Dave's on "Foreign Prophets of French Symbolism"; Mr. Rustom B. Andhyaroojina's on "Women of Old Iran"; Sir Jehangir B. Boman Behram's on "Parsi Charity", Dastur K. Mahyar's on "Angels", K.B. Jal D. Kanga's on "Truth."

The number contains attractive frontispiece and a large number of illustrations, some of which are full-page ones. In spite of competition such a number with a judicious choice of articles will hold its own.

3 VEHICLES CAPSIZE

Shencottah Goods Train Derails

BOMBAY: Sept. 3.

The Assistant Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Tinnevelly, wires to the "United Press" from Bhagavathipuram:—

"At about 4-9 a.m. to-day nine vehicles of No. 1603 Down Goods Train, were derailed and three capsized within the station limits of Bhagavathipuram Station, on the Shencottah-Quilon section.

"None was killed or injured.

"Rolling stock sustained serious damages.

Transhipment has been arranged.

Through running will probably be resumed within next 24 nours.' —United Press.

A London message says Sir Sultan Ahmad has arrived there.

Scene outside the Trading Hall of The East India Cotton Association, the new building of which was opened by Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel on Wednesday.

CONDITION OF SHOLAPUR HUNGER-STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 22)

and the Bill should provoke such goodwill. For harmony in industry what was required was understanding of one anothers difficulties, and troubles and the exhibition of a spirit of compromise without in any way sacrificing one own interest or rights.

He was in favour of the Bill being so amended that it does not entail day-to-day interference in the working of the industry. It should be so amended that it would be acceptable to both parties. If that were done he felt confident that this Government would have stolen another march on other Provinces in the country.

He supported the motion for the first reading of the Bill on behalf of his Party and himself also.

DON'T DIVIDE WORKERS.

Mr. Akhtar Hasan Mirza opposed the Bill as he felt it was opposed to the spirit of Trade Unionism. He felt that it had been rightly termed "Black Bill." He no doubt appreciated the intention of the Government but a study of the Bill showed that it was bound to do harm to the working class movement. The Bill sought to take away the only weapon that the workers had, namely, strike. Nobody liked strikes, not even the workers. But that was the only weapon through which they could get their grievances redressed The Bill sought to impose qualifications and limitations of registration, which was wrong.

The Bill provides for rival unions being started and in many cases they would be started by the employers themselves. The workers did not want a division of their ranks but the Bill sought to divide the workers.

The Mirza concluding stated that the suggestion of circulating the Bill was a holy one. He wanted that the Bill should be circulated among all Labour Unions, before it was finally disposed off by the legislature. He felt that the measure before the House would not be binding on Shipping Companies, though dock-workers would be bound by the provisions.

FOLLOW GANDHIJI.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, supporting the measure, stated that Mr. Khedgikar had appreciated the services rendered by Gandhiji in the cause of Labour in Ahmedabad. Mr. Joshi hoped that the workers of Bombay also would be more practical and not take their lessons from Russia.

WHAT IS IN VOGUE AT AHMEDABAD

Mr. S. H. Jabhvalla opposed the Bill and said that the Prime Minister, who has not had contacts with Labour had been ill-advised in the matter of Labour and had brought forward the measure. Very few, he felt, understood the real meaning of Trade Unionism. Time and again Ahmedabad's example was being cited and Mr. Jabhvalla averred that what was in vogue there was not at all Trade Unionism. He quoted Mahatma Gandhi, who is reported to have said that Ahmedabad's Union was an Association meant for the welfare of workers and against the policy of annihilation of capital. Trade Unions also took part in the political movement of the country.

REAL TRADE UNIONISM.

Continuing he stated that the measure before the House was unnecessary and uncalled for, as since 1932 there had not been a single strike of major importance. He illustrated the character of genuine Trade Unions by citing the example of how they took prominent part in the boycott of Simon Commission. That was done, because the Trade Union Movement was part of the National movement. He felt that by the Prime Minister stating that he stood for the Province as a whole, he also partially stood for the exploiters, but it should not be forgotten that community consisted mostly of exploited. Trade Unions also joined the opposition in their own small way against Imperialism and Capitalism.

COMMUNISTS & WORKERS.

Mr. Jabhvalla felt that the Prime Minister had been misled into believing that Trade Unionism in the Province had been dominand by Communism.

Mr. Kher intervened to explain that he had not even mentioned Communists in his speech. Mr. Jabhvalla, seemed to know even his beliefs.

Mr. Jabhvala continuing said that Communists were there in the Unions because workers elected them. A Capitalist like Mr. S. D. Saklatvala was more than a match to such Communists.

NO PEACE THROUGH LEGISLATION.

The measure had been wrongly conceived. The Prime Minister wanted peace. What kind of peace was it that he wanted?

Mr. Jabhvala asked if the Prime Minister wanted peace of the graveyard. Was Government in favour of peace in which the workers were tied hand and feet, their tongues were tied and peace where the workers would be slaves of the employers.

Mr. B. G. Kher: "No, no".

Mr. Jabhvalla said that peace could not be brought through legislation. It could not be had at the point of pistol.

The House adjourned till Wednesday, when Mr. Jabhvalla will continue his speech.

Protest Against Travancore Shooting

TO-DAY'S MEETING IN CITY

AT MATUNGA: Public meeting at Asthika Samaj Hall, 10 a.m. (S.T.).

AT JINNAH HALL: Public meeting at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

AT HIRA BAUG. "Travancore Day" public meeting at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

TRAVANCORE DAY

To-day's Public Meeting

Sunday the 4th of September is sacred day to the memory of Shree Manishankar Trivedi, the devoted servant of the people of the States, who laid down his life for the Peoples' Cause. There will be a public meeting to pay tribute to the memory of the departed leader at 8 p.m. at Heerabagh.

The meeting will also celebrate the "Travancore Day" and express its resentment at the repression in Travancore. It will also accord its support to the people of Kashmir in the struggle for freedom. Proposals for the establishment of the Kathiawar Prajamandal will also be considered at the meeting.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya will preside and Sjts. S. G. Vaze, Samaldas Gandhi, Balvantray Mehta, C. K. Narayan Swami, Abdul Rehman Kasam Mitha, Mulraj Karsondas, and Prof. D. G. Gharpore will be speakers.

People of the States and other sympathisers are requested to attend.

PROF. K. G. TOKEKAR

(From A Correspondent).

Not a few people deny the claims of Astrology as a science, but some will concede that enough has been done by humanity since ages gone by to entitle it to the dignity of what may be called an hypothetical science. It is for its protagonists to prove to doubting Thomases its value, whatever it may be.

One such protagonist, an astrologer of about 30 years' experience, Prof. K. G. Tokekar, has come to Bombay.

He has secured testimonials from many people in various walks of life about their having got satisfaction from him.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
8-0 Records 8-30 Records
p.m.
1-0 Records Music 2-0 Bombay Radio Orchestra 2-20 Two Sarangis 2-30 Shamlabai Mazgaonker 3-0 For Children.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
5-30 Sitar-Ratna Rahmat Khan of Dharwar 5-50 Gulshan Sufi 6-5 History of Drums 6-15 Marathi Poems 6-20 Ratnakant 6-30 Vocal Variety 6-55 Vighnanashak 7-0 Instrumental Music 7-10 Mela Programme 7-30 Shri Rag on the Strings 7-35 Gulshan Sufi 7-50 Famous Books (Marathi) 8-10 Khan Sahib Nisar Husain of Baroda 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Sitar-Ratna Rahmat Khan 9-30 News 9-45 India and Sport. By A. F. S. Talyarkhan 10-0 Shamlabai Mazgaonker 10-20 Sitar-Ratna Rahmat Khan 10-35 Khan Sahib Nisar Husain 11-0 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
p.m.
1-0 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4.905 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I 6-30 Even Song.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres 886 kc/s.)
a.m.
7-0 Shanti Ghosh and His Quartet 7-10 A Vocal Variety 7-45 Kumari Shyama Zutshi 8-5 Mehboob Jan 8-30 For Our Young Listeners.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon.
12-0 A Select Variety.
p.m
1-0 Welshman's Selection 6-5 Chughtai and His Orchestra 6-10 Ghazals from Great Masters 6-40 Classical Music 7-10 Kumari Shyama Zutshi 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Musafir ki Diary 8-15 Yad-i-Raftagan 8-30 Classical Music News, Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Mehboob Jan 10-0 Gossip and Scandal talk by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya 10-15 Vilayat Khan 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4.995 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 Classical Music 6-30 On Wings of Song: Sindh 6-45 Musical Interludes 7-15 Instrumental Music 7-45 Light Music 8-20 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Sonata Recital 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Songs 10-35 Requested Favourites 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s.)
a.m.
7-0 to 9-0 12-0 to 2-0 Programme as in Delhi I.
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 to 8-0 Programme as in Delhi II 8-0 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi I

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)
V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s)
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
8-30 Todi Varieties. 9-15 Harimati. 9-35 Dakshina Mohan Tagore. 9-45 Harimati 10-5 Music lesson.—By P. K. Mullick. 10-15 Stage and screen. 11-0 News. 11-6 Morning Music.
12-0 Vocal and Pianoforte Recital of Hungarian Music
p.m.
6-0 Arthur Meale. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 7-35 Mehoit Kumar Sinha Roy. 7-45 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 8-0 Haripada Chatterji II 8-15 Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 8-30 News Weather Report (Bengali). 8-45 News. 9-0 Local News (Bangali). 9-5 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 9-20 Interlude. 9-30 A Short Story. 9-45 Vocal and 'Cello Recital.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
a.m
11-0 to 12-30 Programme as in Calcutta I.
61.47 metres (4.880 kc/s)
p.m.
6-0 to 7-20 Records 7-20 Shree Shree Bishupriya: A Playlet. 8-45 to 9-0 Programme as in Calcutta I. 9-20 to 10-30 Programme as in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
a.m.
9-0 Recorded Music
p.m
5-30 Announcement in Hindustani. 5-40 Naat. 5-50 Kishan Lal. 6-15 Zubaida Begam. 6-40 Ban ki Chiriya. 6-50 Kishan Lal. 7-15 Clarionet and violin. 7-20 Zubaida Begam. 7-45 Selected Books. 8-0 Shair ka Khwab. 8-15 Hour with Villagers. 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English 9-45 Galaxy of Stars. 9-55 Zubaida Begam. 10-3 Lal Mohammed 10-13 Lala Rukh. 10-20 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-27 Zohra Jabeen. 10-35 Hamid Parosi. 10-50 Shamshad Begam.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1086 kc/s)
p.m.
6-0 Alamgir Khan of Amritsar. 6-10 Classical Music. 6-40 Air-voice Orchestra. 6-50 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 7-20 Alamgir Khan. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Current Events.—Talk in Hindustani. 8-15 Classical Music 8-45 Alamgir Khan. 8-55 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Alamgir Khan. 9-55 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 10-20 Alamgir Khan. 10-30 Classical Music

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Mahesh Narain Saksena. 6-55 Shubratanbai. 7-20 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 7-30 Mehesh Narain Seksena. 7-45 Lord Krishna.—Talk in Hindustani by Mrs. Abdul Hafiz. 8-0 Kumari Malti Sane. 8-20 Shubratanbai. 8-40 Mahesh Narain Saksena. 8-55 Kumari Malti Sane. 9-15 News. Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shubratanbai. 10-0 Draupadi Haran: An Opera.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1.420 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Shrimati G. Channamma: Vocalist. 6-30 A I R Carnatic Orchestra. 6-40 Shrimati G. Channamma: Vocalist. 7-15 Vanumati,—Playlet in Telugu written 7-30 Madura Brothers: Vocalist. 9-15 News, Weather Report. 9-30 On Sports.—Talk by R. D. Denniston. 9-45 Palayur K. Venkatarama Iyer.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Records. 6-0 Letters from Listeners. 6-10 Song Story for Children. 6-20 Readings from Telugu Poetry. 6-30 to 8-30 Programme as in Madras I.
8-30 Shrimata Lalita 9-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I 9-45 Madras Radio Revue: 3

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m (17.79 Mc/s) GSG (to 9-30 p. m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 10.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s)
p. m.
7-30 Michaeloff and his Bessarabian Orchestra 8-10 Unusually Yours, John Rorke 8-30 Recital 8-45 Chelsea 9-15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary 9-40 Religious Service.

Cheshires Last Out To Win

Aryans' Plucky Fight In Rovers Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The replay between the Cheshire Regiment, Bombay's League Champions, and the Aryans, from Calcutta in the Rover's Cup attracted a big crowd, at the Cooperage, on Saturday evening, and according to expectations, the match provided a high standard of football, with both teams giving of their best.

The Aryans lived up to their reputation and that of their province, Bengal, as the home of football and deserve a word of praise for the way tney extended Bombay's strongest combination the Cheshires, winners of the Harwood League Championship, for the last 2 years. Despite losing John, their pivot, who was disabled towards the close of the first half of play, the visitors never gave up the fight till about 4 minutes from the end, when the Cheshires scored both their goals and came out winners after they had had many an anxious moments.

SMART GOALKEEPERS

An outstanding feature of the match was the smart goalkeeping witnessed at either end Stubbs, the Cheshire's custodian and Bimal Mitra in Aryans' goal, rose to great heights and, in turn, pulled their sides out of fire on several occasions, the latter being a little more prominent. It is rather difficult to single out individual performances, in a game in which everyone acquitted himself creditably.

WESTCOTT'S COME-BACK

Westcott, the Cheshire's good old crack centre-forward, staged a fine 'come-back' and assisted his Regiment for the first time, this season, on Saturday evening. Westcott found his form with the first kick of the ball and, undoubtedly, he had lost none of it. No fault could be seen in his distribution of the ball.

SENSATIONAL START

There was a sensational start and amongst thundering cheers the Aryans attacked their opponent's goal immediately after the kick-off and Stubbs, in the Cheshire's goal, saved a difficult one from D. Mitra. Bombay's League Champions did not take long in relieving pressure and once they settled down, they bombarded the Aryans' citadel for a while. Westcott, their good old centre-forward, taking two shots, one after the other, which were saved by Bimal, the latter following it up with another fine save from Tesseyman, the Cheshire's outside-left

End to end exchanges, in a game that went on at a brisk pace, provided plenty of thrills Receiving the ball from a throw-in, Khaleque, the visitors' left-wing, covered ground quickly on his flank and made a fine opening for D. Mitra, but the latter failed to reach the ball and Barnes made a long clearance.

JOHN DISABLED

Prior to this, John, Aryans' pivot and Keegans, Cheshire's inside-right, in rushing to take possession, collided against each other. Keegans resumed soon after but the Aryans' centre-half was evidently not fit to take part in the remaining play; the Calcutta side being now one short.

The referee ordered change of ends, after Keegans tried Bimal with a long shot and nither side had scored a goal.

The civilians were still handicapped as their injured man, John, did not come in even after resumption and they played 10 men

Play, at this stage, was confined to midfield for about 10 minutes, following which the Cheshire's goal had a narrow escape, when off a timely centre by Aryans' left winger, Saboo headed nicely and Stubbs prevented the ball from entering into the net with a difficulty.

Midway through the second period of play, the Calcutta side forced a spell of attacking, during which, off a rising flag-kick, Saboo found the net and the Aryans' supporters jumped in their seats but to their utter disappointment, the referee disallowed the point for reasons better known to himself. It seemed a clear goal but we must not forget, that 'the referee's judgment is final' whether it is correct or not!

The Bombay Regiment carried the ball to the opposite end, where Bimal pulled his side out of fire, by bringing off a brilliant save, when the Cheshire's inner-trio had practically only him to beat from a close up. There was a similar incident at the Cheshire's end.

In the closing minutes the Cheshires attacked desperately and Westcott cleverly intercepted a pass by Keegans and beat Bimal with an excellent header to obtain the lead for his side. The Cheshire's centre-forward had almost got through again soon afterwards, when one of the Calcutta defenders pulled him down The resultant penalty-kick raised the Cheshire's score to 2 goals.

The final whistle was sounded immediately afterwards and the Cheshires qualified to meet the All Blues in the quarter-final round.

RESULTS:—

CHESHIRES	2 Goals
ARYANS, CALCUTTA	Nil

TEAMS:

CHESHIRE: Stubs; Slack and Barnes; Benson, Smith and Pennington; Powell, Keegans, Westcott, Rees and Tesseyman.

ARYANS, CALCUTTA: Bimal Mitra; Dhar and Seraj-ud-Din; Nassim, John and Misra; Deb Roy, D. Mitra, Saboo, Ganguli and Khaleque.

REFEREE: Mr. A. Howarth.

TO-DAY'S REPLAY

Bangalore Muslims vs. Howrah Union Cooperage at 5-15 p.m.

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Sterling Dollar Reaches 4.84 Level

LINSEED FIRM

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

NEW YORK COTTON.

There was moderate activity in cot ton with small support. Later on, prices gave way under the influence of foreign selling, increased hedging and October liquidation. Weather continues to be favourable.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

The sterling dollar opened at 4.85.28 and gradually weakened on lack of support. It closed at 4.84.31.

Franc continued steady with little variation.

LINSEED.

Linseed market continued to forge ahead. The rise in Buenos Aires gave further impetus, but eventually some reaction occurred.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	8.21
To-day's opening	8.22
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.10
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	4.66
To-day's opening	4.61
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	4.63
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 156-8

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 3.

The New York cotton was moderately active on scattered support but the demand was restricted by quieter Liverpool cables. Subsequently, prices broke badly under increased selling pressure.

The trading in Oct. commenced at 8.22 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices kept steady on scattered trade support but later they showed sagging tendency on foreign selling, increased hedging and October liquidation influenced by favourable weather. The price gradually fell and closed at 8.10.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 157-14 but the price fill to Rs. 157 in sympathy with weak New York advices. Broach closed finally at Rs. 157-2-0.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.23/8.23) 8.22/8.21
December (8.29/8.29) 8.25/8.25
January (8.29/8.29) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

American October (4.67) 4.63
American January (4.75) 4.71
Egyptian November (6.65) 6.63
Egyptian January (6.92) 6.90

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 3.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

First Marks C I. F. Continent New Crop Sept/Oct. (£19 7/16 paid and buyers) £19 11/16 paid and value

Dunlop September (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

Lightning September (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£11 sellers) £11 sellers

Linseed Calcutta September (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 3/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	4.85 5/16
To-day's opening	4.84 7/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.84 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	4.85.31
To-day's opening	4.85.28
To-day's closing	4.84.31

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 3.

Previous closing	178.31
To-day's opening	178.32
To-day's closing	178.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 3.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.85.28 and then fell to 4.85.06 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 178.32 and continued steady with small variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 7/8) 1-5 7/8
Paris on Bombay (13.276) 13.276
New York on Bombay (36.12) 36.15
Berlin on Bombay (0.89 7/8) 0.89 3/4
London on Milan (92.15) 92.05
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-3-4) £7-3-5
Silver (19 1/4d.) 19 1/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32) to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. India bought at the decline. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 3.

Spot	(19 1/4d) 19 1/8d—1/8
Forward	(18 15/16d) 18 13/16d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 3.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-3-4) £7-3-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3.

SILVER

Silver ready	50 10 0
Silver Bhadarva	50 8 0
Silver Asho	50 7 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 4 0
Gold Bhadarva	36 4 3
Gold Asho	36 4 6
Sovereign	23 9 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 59 5/8

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet witn October 59 3/4. The market was quiet and devoid of speculative interest with quieter foreign cables restricting operations.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Wheat September	3 13 0
Wheat January	3 15 6
Wheat May	3 1 3
Linseed September	9 0 9
Linseed May	4 10 9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 3.

U S Common New Stock (dol 57 3/8) dol 59 5/8

General Motors (dol 46 3/4) dol 48 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/8) dol 35

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 112 1/2

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99-2-0 at 2 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 3.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept. 3.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton Jan	14 8 0
Punjab	12 12 0
Desi American	17 9 9
Tone dull.	
Wheat Sept.	19 7 0
Wheat Oct.	19 12 6
Wheat November	20 1 0
Wheat July	22 0 3
Tone dull.	
Gram Sept.	25 8 6
Gram Oct.	25 10 0
Gram Nov.	25 12 6
Gram July	20 12 0
Toria Sept.	32 4 6
Toria Nov.	32 15 0
Toria Feb.	30 13 0
Cottonseed Sept.	16 0 6
Cottonseed Jan.	15 7 6

LONDON SUGAR

London, Sept 2

December ..... sh. 5 5 1/4d.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 1st September	1,738
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	1,738
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	381
Increase	1,357

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 2

Broach A/M 1939 opening 159 1/4 highest 160 lowest 159 closing 159 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 142 highest 142 lowest 142 closing 142

Bengal D/J opening 119 1/4 highest 120 1/4 lowest 119 1/4 closing 120 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-9-38) Rs. 5 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 16 1/4

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept 3

October	51.70
November	52.00

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 117 December 122 January 129 March 134 May 141 July 145 at cross rate 4.85 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 159 Liverpool May 1939 4.77 Rs. 49 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 159 New York May 8.23 Rs. 29 1/8 at cross rate 4.85 5/16

BETTER RATE FOR TREASURY BILLS

Speculators' Interest In Rush For Gold And American Dollar

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

On the Money Market, with speculators taking interest in the rush for Gold and American Dollars, non-clearing institutions found good demand for their available lending capital, borrowers being often willing to pay three-quarters per cent for loans against bonds.

Discount Brokers obtained their supply of Treasury Bills at a slightly better rate, competition being less than expected.

Wall Street closed firm

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Issues Firm

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Jutes ruled steady but business was somewnat limited. In Coals Aldihs were in fair request to-day otherwise this section kept more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Indian iron recorded further improvement to-day on good buying as well as on better American advices. All other speculative issues ruled firm in sympathy. Government securities were steady.

The following are closing quotations.

Government securities: Three and half per cent G. P. 99/1.

Cotions:—Cawnpore Textiles 3/14 Elgin Mills ordy 111 small odd lots.

Coals:—Aldih 4/14 Bokaro and Ramgur 17/15 Burra Dhemo 3/2 Delhi 7/14 East Indian 25/4 Equitable 35/7 ex div Hurriladih 15/6 ex div New Beerbhoom 19/3 South Karanpura 5/4.

Jutes:—Howrah 45/14 Kamarhalty 435 Kankannarrah 327 small lot Standard 239/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/2 Consolidated tin 5/4 Indian copper 2/5 Rhodesia copper 1/7 Dalmia cement pref 90/8 Bengal telephone pref 14/4 Jhansi elec 5/8 up elec 167 ex div Burn and Co. ordy 258 small lot Indian Galvanizing 20/8 Indian iron 34 steel corpn ordy 8/4 Great Eastern Hotel 211/8 Rohtas Industries pref 132 British Burma petroleum 3/5.

Debenture: five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas industries 100/8.—A.P.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 2

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/8
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 1/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	48/9

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 2

T T London on:—

New York	4.85.31
Paris	178.31
Berlin	12.11 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.86 1/8
Amsterdam	8.92 1/8
Brussels	28.73 1/4
Milan	92.25
Berne	21.28 7/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 2

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Sept sellers 10-17-6

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept sellers 12-0-0

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Unquoted

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers 11-0-0

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Sept Oct sellers 11-0-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 2

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Sept sellers 25

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Sept sellers 26/6

Wheat South Australian parcels Sept sellers 26/3

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 2

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Sept sellers 21/6

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Oct Dec sellers 21/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 3

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 159 for Broach A/M delivery and the market opened at Rs. 158/12 and declined to Rs. 158/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 159 but again met some profit taking and prices eased off to Rs. 158/12. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 5 points and later it was quoted 7 points down on political anxiety. In the local market prices declined to Rs. 157/12 but Liverpool was steady at a loss of 4 points. The local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	157	10	0
Oomra D/J	140	2	0
Bengal D/J	118	10	0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 2

GIZA—	
Spot	7.40+3
October	6.63+1
November	6.63+1
January	6.90+1
March	6.98+1
May	6.97+1
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.13+3
October	5.93+4
November	5.93+4
January	5.93+3
March	5.96+3
May	5.98+3
July	6.00+3

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 3

September	198.00—40
March	196.30—60

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 3

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d to £7-3-4. London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 178.31 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.85 5/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 1/4d. Speculators sold and India bought. Business was small. Later on the market was quietly steady for cash on smallness of supplies but was inclined to be dull for forward. New York and Montreal silver prices were unchanged and Shanghai T T on London was 0.8 3/8. The local market was quiet with scattered selling. Business was restricted and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	36	3	0
Bhadarva delivery	36	3	3
Bhadarva tejimandi	0	2	9
Ashwin delivery	36	3	6
Ashwin tejimandi	0	5	6

SILVER

Ready	50	7	0
Bhadarva delivery	50	6	6
Bhadarva tejimandi	0	7	0
Ashwin delivery	50	4	6
Ashwin tejimandi	0	15	0

GOLD EXPORTS

Bar gold and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 7,67,810 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, September 3.

The s.s. "Karanja" which sailed during the week carried a consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 7,216 for Mombassa Two consignments of sovereigns valued Rs. 1,13,134 and Rs. 6,47,410 were shipped for London in the s.s. "Naldera" on Saturday.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,19,29,40,672.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 2

Spot	19 1/4
Forward	18 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-3-4

New York Silver

New York, Sept 2

Spot ..... 42 3/4 cents

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 2

September	42.30
December	41.75
March	41.75

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 2

Copper	£40	12	6
Lead	£14	5	0
Spelter	£13	5	0
Tin	£193	0	0

Pay In—Sept. 12 **Pay Out—Sept. 14**

Higher Levels Induce Realising In Steel Shares

ASSOCIATED CEMENT SHARES AGAIN WEAK

Holiday Feeling With Narrow Fluctuations

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

Improved European political situation influenced buying on the Wall Street market where U.S. Steel shares advanced dollars two and Anaconda Coppers gained dol. 1 1/8.

The local market opened firm with Tata Steel Dfds. quoted at Rs. 1,470 and declined to Rs. 1,450. At this level there was increased buying and prices advanced to Rs. 1,475-80 level but renewed selling appeared and prices gradually sagged.

At present the market is mostly professional and leading operators are interested in active operations in Tata shares and other sections are neglected.

Thus the market is under speculative enthusiasm and it is generally believed that eventually steel shares will be pushed up to higher levels as the Steel industry is in a healthy state.

Bears are losing confidence and are gradually covering their sales which is bound to weaken the technical situation of the market. Thus although chances favour higher levels it will not be advisable to buy unless we have a healthy reaction to improve the technical state of the market.

The market position is becoming long and absence of professional support will result in sudden downward reaction. It may be noted that professionals are supporting the market when foreign advices are discouraging but when we find improvement in Wall Street the market is left alone as in the face of better advices there cannot be selling pressure. On the contrary new buyers and sold out bulls are supporting the market as was the case to-day.

There was more less holiday feeling to-day in the market and prices were grinding around last closing. Associated Cements again ruled easy with increased selling. Cotton Mill shares were quiet with increased selling in Bombay Dyeing shares.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

100	Ahmd. Advance	387	8
250	BOM. DYEING	882	0
100	CENTURY	292	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	255	0
100	COLABA	159	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	330	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-0	
100	Finlay	122	8
100	GOKAK	163	0
1,000	Hindustan	1.700	0
100	Indore	63	0
100	Khatau	127	8
100	KOHINOOR	279	0
250	Laxmi	485	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	143	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	235	0
100	Oosmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	220	0
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	2,880	0
50	SIMPLEX	88	0
100	SWADESHI	221	0
100	Swan	107	8
500	Vishnu	1.227	8
1,000	Western	875	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	112	0
25-50	Central	30	4
500	Imperial	1.552	8
125-500	Im. Contry	383	12
50-100	India	144	0
100	Reserve Bank	117	4
5	Union	5	9 0
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	103	0
	INSURANCE		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	8
20	Mercantile	58	0
15-70	New India	40	4
200	Oriental	4.510	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	0
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old	134	6
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1460	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM.	116	0
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	168	4
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	154	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1.385	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	967	8
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 3

Bombay Dyeing (901) 905 895 892 882
Century (299) 294 295 292
Central India (263) 259 260 256 255 254 255
Kohinoor (285) 282 283 281 279
New Great (240) 239 235
Simplex (90) 87 88
Swadeshi (229) 223 222 224 221
Associated Cement (105) 104 103/8 103
Andhra (1460) 1460
Tata Hydro (154) 155 154
Tata Power (1385) 1390 1382 1387 1385
Tram Ord (116) 116
T Steel Defd (1450) 1470 1455 1445 1452 1475 1460 1447 1455 1460 1447 1450
T Steel Ord (299) 301 297 303 301 302 298 300 298 299
Tata Steel 2nd pref (162) 162 161/12 161/8
Bellapur (185) 185 187 186 186/8
B Steam (220) 221 220
B Burma (530) 530 531 529 528 527

100	Mandra Bhon	99	8
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	742	8
	MINING		
9	Burma Corp.	6	3
2sh	Indian Copper	2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	34	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,450	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	299	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK	318	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	186	8
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	220	0
125	B. BURMA	527	0
50	Burma conty.	176	14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-6	
50	TELEPHONE	85	0
100	I. BLEACHING	131	0
50	I. Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd.	430	0
100	I. Radio Ord	390	0
100	Port Canning	69	0
30	Premier Con	69	0
15	Scindia	20	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	31	0
	PREFERENCE.		
5½	p.c Amalgmd (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,525	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	71	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F)	557	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	105	8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	155	10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1595	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	206	4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161	8
7	p.c Vishnu	715	0
	DEBENTURES		
7 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	54	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	4
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 3

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/1
2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/8
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3	per cent 1963/65 98/4
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/13
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/8
3	per cent U.P. Bonds 97/8
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/4
5	per cent 1940/42 Loan 106/11
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 Loan 100/8
	TAX FREES.
5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/15
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1974 B P T 111
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 110
5	per cent 1959 M Deb 119
6	per cent 1954 M Deb 131

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 3

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8 Near
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32 Near
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 to Nov 1/6 Dec/March
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 278 1/4
Bank's buying T T 275 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,315
Bank's buying T T 1,340
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 7/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 89
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.85.31 2nd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 3rd instant
Hongkong Londin 1/3 3rd instant
Shanghai London 0/8 3/8 3rd instant
Java London 8.91 3/8 3rd instant
London Paris 178.31 2nd instant
London Belgium 28.73 1/4 2nd instant
London Switzerland 21.28 7/8 2nd instant
London Berlin 12.11 1/2 2nd instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 2nd instant
London New York 4.85.31 2nd instant
London Amsterdam 8.92 3/8 2nd instant
London Italy 92.25 2nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady, Dull.
Gold £7-3-0 1/2 1st instant
Gold £7-3-4 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 1st instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 18 15/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 18 15/16 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 2nd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 2

SAKELS—	
November	13.4 6+5
January	13.54+5
March	13.66+5
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.32+8
December	10.34+8
GIZA—	
November	12.86+8
January	12.83+8
March	12.91+8

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCOUTS

We gladly publish the following letter from one of our old friends amongst the Roman Catholic Scout Troops:

To,

Aries, c/o the "Sunday Chronicle," Bombay.

Sir,—It pained me to read your remarks about the Catholic Scout Guild. I do not blame you because "Once bitten twice shy" is the age-old adage. You have experience of such another one in the past having interfered with the international management of the parent Association. Why, Sir, I myself had condemned this policy at a couple of public meetings.

I want you and your readers and supporters to change their views about the Catholic Scout Guild. The Guild has been formed to promote unity and to increase efficiency among Catholic Scouts and to devise ways and means for advancing the Scout Movement among the Catholic Community. In general, only to foster the scouting-spirit among the Catholics.

I am going to be honest with you in saying that the above is the honest truth. To prove to you that others in the managing committee act strictly according to the above aims and objects, I shall relate to you what took place at one of our committee meetings. Just to test my co-workers I asked as to what was the attitude of the Guild towards this present split in the Association. At once one and all remarked that hat was the question for each individual troop. This proves to you that the activities of the Guild are purely religious and instead of being in the way of a Scout Association it will help scouting by increasing the number of scouts and scouters. As it is there is a definite programme up the sleeve of the Guild to do systematic propaganda for Scouting. Any Cub, Scout, Rover or Scouter of any troop belonging to any recognised Association can be a member of the Guild provided, of course, he is a Catholic.

I am only proving to you that the Guild is above all suspicion. You make a mistake when you think that all Catholic Scouts are against the Hindustan Scout Association. Do you know how many sympathise with it? You are merely alienating the vast majority who are in favour of the national movement. If they are playing a waiting game, individual circumstances demand it. Don't forget that they are Indians and their religion has nothing to do with their nationality: but the Guild cannot and will not influence any of its members one way or the other as far as scouty politics are concerned.

Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) SEBY R. D'MELLO

G.S.M., 75th Bombay Sea Scouts

A CATHOLIC SCOUTER.

The letter begins with an apologia which completely justifies our condemnation of "communal" scouting which is now in vogue in the B. P. Movement. I do not at all question the genuine motives which might have permeated the organisation of the R. C. Guild. As a matter of fact such arguments were also held by the Parsi Scout Federation which is sponsored by Commissioner Tyrell. It is the duty of every association which pledges itself to certain aims, objects and policy to consider the indirect ways in which the aims of an ideal Movement can be defeated, whatever the intentions of the originators can be.

Wrong Lead

Most surprising is the test which was put to some workers with reference to the present national and anti-national-communal divisions in the Scout world. If every individual scout troop is given an option, and if an association fails to give a correct lead, then the association as such will be divided into two camps following two entirely different courses. By allowing a choice which appears democratic on the surface, the Association more or less signs its death warrant. The decision of the R. C. Guild Troops is in keeping with the traditions of the B P. Movement. The correct method would be to summon the representatives of troops, take votes, and decide by a majority. We are fully aware that the Bombay Association of Sir Byramji lacked that democratic discipline for very apparent reasons, and hence their present miserable plight.

The Catholic organisation with its noblest of ideals and best of intentions cuts to the heart the ideals of the scout movement and we have not the slightest doubt that whilst the communal ends may be achieved, the greatest disservice will be done to Scouting. It is unfortunate that the well-wishers and organisers of such communal circles within the wider national circumference do not realise a fundamental principle of social organisation that racial groups cannot function within the regional group to the betterment of the larger community. Because at every nook and corner in the country a wedge is drawn in the solid unit, each divided unit developing according to its local leadership. The ideal original motives disappear through force of circumstances and the presence of some black sheep in the local troop.

We are not at all making the mistake to believe that all Catholic Scouts are against the Hindustan Association. On the contrary we have evidence enough to the contrary about the majority of Catholic Scouts who strongly resent the want of a correct and clear lead by the R. C. Guild. There is no possible compromise between those who stand for national self-respect and those who ally themselves with the opponents of the country and the genuine scout ideals. A waiting game may be considered a diplomatic course and sitting on the fence may help a community in the immediate present but the inevitable end may be fatal as has been fully realised by an eminent personage like Col. Gidney who has given an unequivocal lead to all those who call themselves Indians to lose no time in identifying themselves with the national cause.

We have no ill-feeling against the Roman Catholic Guild or the Parsi Scout Federation which is misled by a clique of persons closely involved in a political game. The National Movement forges ahead and eventually all who are for the nation cannot belong to any other anti-national Movement. Within the national fold, helped by a Catholic bureau which is not an Association, the Roman Catholic Scouts will serve the community without damaging inadvertently the ideals of the scout movement.

The Scout Laws

The following are the ten Scout Laws which have been finally adopted by the Hindustan Scout Association:

(1) A Scout's honour is to be trusted.
(2) A Scout is loyal.
(3) A Scout is helpful.
(4) A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what class or creed the other belongs.
(5) A Scout is courteous.
(6) A Scout is kind.
(7) A Scout is disciplined.
(8) A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.
(9) A Scout is brave.
(10) A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

Buy "British Goods"

The uncompromising demand for the national Scout Movement even among the loyalists of the B. P. movement has not moved the Indian Headquarters which is determined to remain an Imperialist ally. One of the major activities of the Imperial Headquarters in England is to exploit the Scout Movement to advance British industries. This is done through compelling the British Empire Scouts to buy knick-knacks from the "Mother Country." The Imperial Girl Guide Headquarters in England sold goods worth £74,548 during the last year; and the Scout Headquarters must have squandered the Scout world to an extent of a million and a half pounds.

The Indian Headquarters advertise the following in the official "Indian Scout Headquarters Bulletin:"

Scout Hat—Commissioner	Rs. 25-0-0
Scout Hat—Scouter	Rs. 12-8-0
Scout Hat Scout	Rs. 4-8-0
Scout Belt—Scouter	Rs. 5-8-0
Scout Belt—Scout	Rs. 1-12-0
"Gilwell" Canteens	Rs. 6-8-0
"Gilwell" Knives	Rs. 6-8-0

The poor Indian scout in the village must gasp for eternity awaiting the opportunity to buy these boons from our foreign masters. The Commissioner must naturally come from a full-pursed aristocracy to oblige the Imperial Headquarters. Twenty years of Scouting in India has not enabled the Indian Headquarters, the so-called champion of national scouts to manufacture hats, canteens and belts in India. The sooner the Indian Headquarters is wound up, the safer will be the interests of India.

Welcome To "Orion And "Leo"

Last week a most interesting column on the Hindusthan Scouts appeared in the Saturday issue of the "Bombay Chronicle." It will be a regular feature written by the most experienced hand in the Bombay Scout world, by one who has played a silent and yet most important and patriotic role in the nationalisation of the Movement in the Presidency. Another link in the chain has been forged by the appearance of a Sunday full page feature on the Hindusthan Scouts in the "Kaiser-I-Hind" English weekly by Leo. Fresh from a distant Presidency, Leo brings a fresh viewpoint and added strength to the invincible national scout movement.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DIG UP SOLOMON'S SEAPORT

That belief that the Queen of Sheba visiting King Solomon to enjoy his intellectual conversation may be all wrong. Archaeologists have unearthed King Solomon's seaport, where he built his ships. They suspect Sheba's Queen came up to Jerusalem in alarm over the growing power and trade expansion of the Israelite empire. It was a Hitler-visits-Mussolini affair, back in the tenth century B.C.

Excavation of Solomon's port, the Bible town of Ezion-geber on the shores of the Red Sea at Tell el-Kheleifeh, was reported by Dr. Nelson Glueck, director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. The lost site was re-discovered at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqabah.

The mystery of finding the ruins half a mile inland is believed solved by the fact that north winds continually blow sand from the Arabah, and the seashore was gradually widened. When King Solomon built his fleet here, his vessels could trade directly with southern Arabia and indirectly with India. It is probable that the visit of the Queen of Sheba, which is narrated immediately after the construction of the merchant fleet, was inspired in part by the fear that Solomon's marine enterprise would diminish her revenues from the trade which passed by caravan through her territory.

Why the wise Bible king chose a port exposed to north wind blasts is now understood by the archaeologists. Excavation reveals a big copper smelting and refining plant well preserved, and the ancient workers are believed to have used the constant draft as an aid in working their furnaces. The strong draft still blows through flue holes in the rooms.

The seaport flourished from the tenth to the eighth century B.C. according to finds unearthed in the ruins. The inhabitants worked at ship building, copper smelting, fishing, and manufacture of such copper implements as spear heads and nails.

"Red" Movement Spreads In China

Japanese Aggression Rallies All Sections Of Nation

For the last decade one of the principal worries of the Japanese Government has been the possibility of the spread and triumph of communism in China.

And now, by her one year of aggressive warfare against China, Japan has done more to spread and popularize communism in this country than the Chinese Communists were able to do in the previous ten years, writes Mr. Hallett Abend in the "New York Times" from Shanghai.

When fighting began near Peiping in July of last year the Communist armed forces in China had been reduced to between 80,000 and 100,000 men and the zone of Communist occupation had been restricted to the northern part of Shensi Province and a few counties in the adjoining province of Kansu, an arid area with a very small population.

To-day, according to the Japanese, the armed Communists number about 700,000 men, and their forces are widely scattered over the country. Moreover, under the unification compromise that the Kuomintang (major Chinese party) and the Communist party adopted, under pressure of Japanese military aggression, Communist propagandists and organizers are receiving a virtually free hand in all provinces not under Japanese military occupation.

ESTIMATES RED ARMIES' STRENGTH

According to statistics that the Japanese high command has gathered, the strength of the various Chinese Red armies and their present fields of activities are now as follows:

The old "regulars" of the Communists now consist of sixteen divisions of 8,000 men each, or 120,000 men, located in Shensi and Kansu Provinces and occasionally raiding into Shansi. In addition, this force has ten fresh divisions in reserve, of 10,000 men each, newly armed and trained. These reserves are in Kansu and in South-western Suiyuan Provinces. These former regulars also have the organization and direction of 80,000 armed plain-clothes men, who continually harry Japanese lines of communication.

Chu Teh is said to direct this whole "parent force," which in the matter of guerrilla activities extends from Suiyuan clear southward into Honan Province and actually administers various "Red areas" within two score miles of Peiping and Tientsin, in Hopeh Province. Chu Teh's force has two air bases—one at Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, and one at Sian, the capital of Shensi. Each of his divisions is credited with possessing eight tanks and eight field pieces—equipment entirely inadequate for positional warfare, but ample for mobile tactics.

In Kwangsi Province, in the South, because of the opposition of General Li Tsung-jen, there are no Communist forces, but in the far South, in Yunnan and in Kwangtung, there are scattered a total of fourteen Red divisions, each of 8,000 men. These are under the general command of Yeh Chien-ying of the Thirteenth Route Army.

REPORT HO LUNG IS ACTIVE

The Japanese contend that what is known as the National Government's Fourth Route Army, stationed in Central China, is really the augmented and reorganized Communist Eleventh Route Army. They assert that its six divisions of 10,000 men each are scattered over Fukien, Kwangsi and Chekiang Provinces, under the command of the famous Ho Lung, and that mobile bands of these troops raid behind the Japanese lines in Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces.

In Szechwan, Hunan and Hupeh there are what the Japanese describe as "five more Red units, of 40,000 men each," which are said to be rapidly extending their spheres of influence and working at the arming and organization of the peasants.

The sources of this Japanese information are, of course, carefully guarded, but from the concern that the foregoing statistics have aroused it is obvious that the Japanese believe the figures to be approximately correct.

HIT THE PEIPING REGION

In the Peiping-Tientsin area the Reds have been making some astonishing forays. Late in June, for instance, a considerable body of these Chinese Communist troops raided across the Peiping-Suiyuan Railways, and actually briefly occupied Changping, a large town between Peiping and Nankow. The city surrendered without resistance; the police were disarmed and many joined the Reds, and all money in the Bank of East Hopeh was seized.

A few days later the Reds raided Kupeikow and destroyed one of the bridges on the new Peiping-Jehol Railway, which the Japanese have constructed since last October. They then moved eastward into the "demilitarized" zone of East Hopeh and occupied the towns of Kihsien, Sanho, Yutien and Hsinglung. Early in July the Reds reached Paoti and Tsunhwa. These places are inland and north of Tangku, the port at the mouth of the river below Tientsin.

Japanese newspapers published in Dairen print reports from the Japanese Army Headquarters at Chengteh saying that the Reds are trying to penetrate Jehol Province "and disturb the peace and order of Manchukuo."

"In Secret Service Of 3 Countries"

Alleged Confession By Arms Firm Ex-Inspector Who Is On Charges Under Secrets Act

Alleged to have described himself as being "in the secret service of three countries," a former inspector of details at Vickers-Armstrong's works appeared at London Bow-street court to answer charges under the Official Secrets Act, says the "News of the World" in mail week.

He is Robinson Walker, 48-year-old cloth merchant, of Essex.

The magistrate, Sir Rollo Graham Campbell, was told that when stopped by the police Walker had in his possession blue prints from an arms factory. He had been given them by another employee of the firm, who was acting on instructions.

Walker faced the following charges:

That on July 26, 1938, at Hudson-road, Bexley Heath, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State he obtained a plan of the main casing of a fuse-setting machine calculated to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy;

That on July 21, 1938, he endeavoured to persuade one St. John Frederick Burch, to communicate to him a document calculated or intended to be prejudicial to the safety of the State

Mr. Vincent Evans, prosecuting, explained that Walker was employed from June, 1937, till last June by Vickers-Armstrong, who were making fuse settings for the War Office. That brought them within Section 36 of the Official Secrets Act.

Alleged Promise To Pay

On July 21 Burch, an Inspector of the firm at Crayford, was going home from work when he was stopped by Walker at Bexley Heath. In conversation Walker told him he was in the secret service of three countries, and that he had been to Italy, and at Short's, of Rochester.

He asked Burch if he could supply drawings of fuses, declared counsel, it was suggested that one a day would be sufficient; he would photograph them and return them next morning. The first one he wanted was of the main casing. He promised to pay Burch 10s. to £1 for each drawing.

Reporting the matter to his foreman next day, Burch was given certain instructions by his employers.

He kept an appointment with Walker on July 22, and told him he could not get the plan as it was torn almost in two.

Walker said that would make no difference, stated Mr. Vincent Evans, and asked Burch to get it for him next day. Asked if he would promise to return it in the morning, Walker replied: "Yes. I have only to take it to the Russian trade delegation, who will take copies, and they will be sent to the authorities at Moscow."

Walker also spoke of his knowledge of Russian.

Two Plans

Burch later promised Walker he would get the plans of the Predictor gun and fuse-setting machine which he wanted, counsel continued.

A further appointment was made for July 26, Walker promised Burch he would be paid some money for them.

Acting on instructions, Burch left the works on July 26 with two plans. The men met at Bexley Heath and went to Burch's home.

When Burch said he was very nervous, counsel went on, Walker replied that he used to be "very windy" but had been doing this business for 15 years and did not worry about it now.

Burch asked for the money, and Walker stated he would pay for the plans when he returned them. He said the Russians would not trust him because he had failed them on three previous occasions, but when he showed some results there was no doubt the money would be forthcoming. Walker then made some notes.

Burch produced two blueprints, which Walker promised should be back at Burch's house next morning.

Police Watched House

Insp. Bucknell, watching outside Burch's house, saw Walker leave carrying an attache-case. He stopped him and cautioned and charged him. Walker made no reply. At Cannon-row Police-station the blueprints were found in his attache-case.

"I got them for looking them over to bring out a new setter. I think I could improve on it." Walker was alleged to have declared.

Counsel related that a number of other papers were also found in the attache-case, but it had not yet been possible to go through them and ascertain whether they had any relation to the charge. Walker's house was later searched, and some documents were found there, but they had not yet been examined.

The magistrates then heard evidence, and George Lilley, a foreman inspector employed by Vickers-Armstrong, told Mr. Ray Whiteway, defending, that he did not know Walker had patented inventions.

"Of Value To Power"

The plans referred to the outside and inside casing of a fuse-setting machine.

The plan of the outside casing "would be of some value to any Power, enemy or otherwise." He could not say whether photographs of the outside would be difficult to obtain.

Mr. Whiteway: Do you think it would be very difficult to get hold of a sample of the outside casing if anybody wanted one?

Lilley: I do not think he would have any difficulty.

There is no objection, is there, to any employee of Vickers trying to improve on an invention?—No.

And if he does improve on it, does it belong to him?—I do not know.

It was revealed by John Anderson, commercial manager of the firm's Crayford works, that the blueprints were part of a series in general use in the fuse-setter department. The plans showed signs of having been in considerable use. Any authorised person connected with the fuse-setting machine had access to them.

The magistrate granted Walker bail on condition that he found two sureties, one for £100 and another for £50.

Experiments are being conducted by U. S. Army engineers at Fort Monmouth, N. J., with a machine which locates an airplane twenty miles away the heat thrown off the 'plane's motor. The heat of the motor is indicated by infra-red rays. Calculations arrived at through automatic triangulation give the exact location of the 'plane within two seconds, even if the 'plane has the engine shut down and is flying without lights.

Chinese Florence Nightingales

(Continued From Page 15)

course in first-aid since the war began, and are assisting the regular nurses in volunteer hospital duties.

La Passionaria—The Passion Flower

Dolores Ibarruri, a Spanish miner's wife, affectionately called La Passionaria, the Passion Flower, is a very fine and great orator, who stirs men by noble ideals to yet nobler deeds.

She is an extraordinary woman with tremendous vitality and great earnestness. The daughter of a miner of the Basque Country, married to a miner, she is the mother of many children and looks matronly and domestic. She is in her forties Her face which stands out in a crowd, has distinction. homliness and yet strength..

An American who once heard Hitler and then Passionaria, contrasts the two. He tells how he heard Hitler swaying the crowds after his 'blood bath' of political assassinations, and how with fuming hate he denounced the Jews, non-Aryans and all democracies. Then he listened to Passionaria. All gifts of oratory were hers; intelligence, commonsense, statesmanship, selfless devotion. passion, grace and gesture. But in place of barking hate, tenderness was mingled with purpose, and her face was lit with a strange unearthly beauty

At a vast meeting at which Passionaria was the star speaker, she held the audience spellbound, even though she spoke in Spanish. Many workers organisations presented her with bouquets, and it was touching to see the love in the eyes of the working women for this woman for their own class who had played such a magnificent part in the Spanish war.

To-day Passionaria has come to represent to an extraordinary extent the Spirit of Spain, the will to freedom and the grim decision to die rather than yield.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When making coffee, measure it out one heaping tablespoon to the cup and add one for the pot. If the coffee and water are always measured, the coffee will be uniformly good.

* * *

When washing silk stockings add a little vinegar to the last rinse water. This will remove any trace of soap and helps to preserve the silk.

* * *

To exterminate red ants, wash every crevice of the room and cupboard with a strong solution of alum water.. It will not injure the polish of the woodwork.

* * *

To clear the kitchen-sink drain, pour a handful of salt over it. Wash this down with ammonia, and let it remain for several minutes.

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Cross-Quiz Puzzle

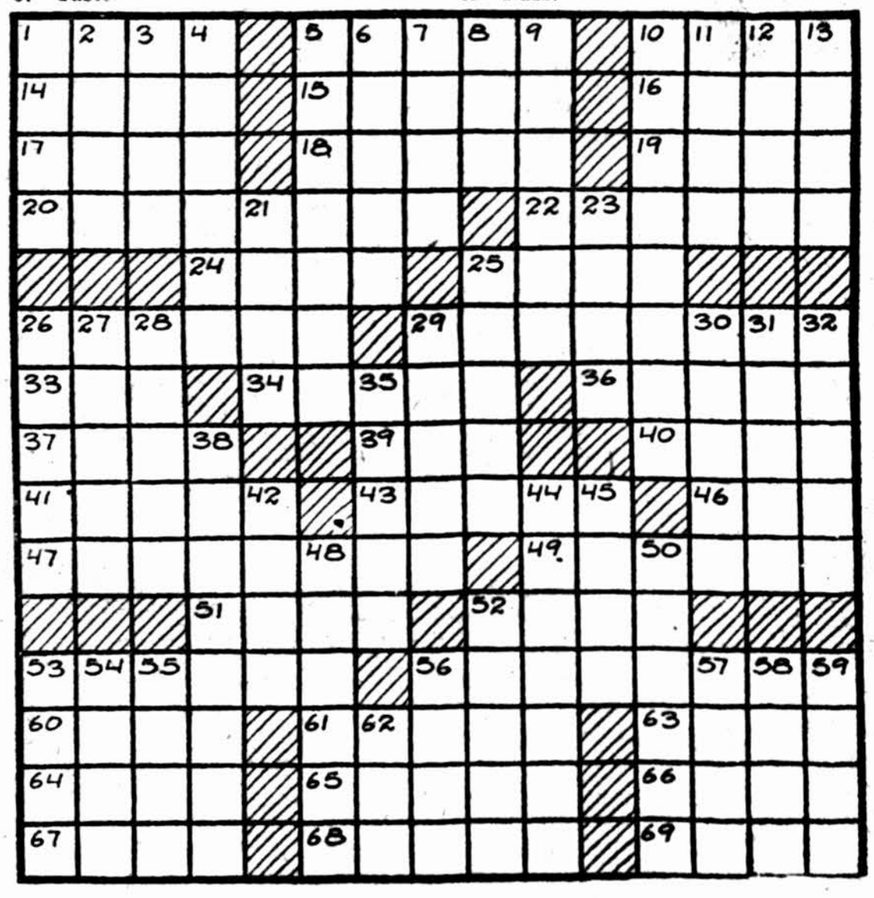
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Walk through water.
5—What Italian navigator in English employ reached the North American continent in 1497?
10—Spanish dollar.
14—Land held in absolute independence.
15—Arouse.
16—In a line.
17—Hindu queen.
18—Babeldoab is the chief island of what group in the Pacific?
19—Hoarfrost.
20—What state is geographically the central commonwealth of continental U. S.?
22—Followed the trail.
24—Cast amorous glances.
25—Beneficial.
26—Member of a confederacy of Indian tribes.
29—What is the capital of Chile?
33—Past.
34—Public storehouse.
36—What is the missing part of the name of the featured player who had an important role in "The Hurricane": Mary ———?
37—Polynesian chestnut.
39—A ball.
40—Therefore.
41—What country owns Cyrenaica?
43—Accented syllable of a foot.
46—Electrified particle.
47—Group of connected words.
49—Experimental hybrid.
51—What was the pen-name of Charles Lamb?
52—Withered.
53—Short, sharp notes.
56—In what ocean are the Cape Verde Islands?
60—One of the 12 patriarchs.
61—What is another name for Navigator's Islands?
63—Have courage for.
64—Seaport of Algeria.
65—Decorate.
66—Black wood.
67—Taste
68—Scented.
69—One small of its kind.

VERTICAL

1—Ardent.
2—Mountains in Turkestan.
3—Puts on.
4—Who invented the cinematograph?
5—What was Juliet's family name?
6—Cognizant.
7—What island forms one colony with Lombok?
8—Weight of Turkey.
9—One of an ancient German tribe.
10—Eden.
11—Masculine name.
12—A few.
13—Was indebted to.
21—S-shaped molding.
23—List.
25—Scottish Highlanders.
26—What is the third largest city in Europe?
27—Child's marble.
28—After what god was Wednesday named?
29—Lean.
30—Open courts.
31—What Russian novelist wrote "Dead Souls"?
32—Where is the University of Maine?
35—The Manila hemp.
38—Changing.
42—Bark.
44—On what island are the volcanoes Katla and Hekla?
45—Feminine name.
48—Jewish month.
50—Delicate.
52—Collect a supply.
53—Lump.
54—Who was the Greek queen of heaven?
55—The first Russian law book was compiled during the reign of what ruler?
56—Hebrew prophet.
57—Forbidden.
58—Metal.
59—Copper coin.
62—Fuss.



(For Solution See Page 55)

LADY DOCTOR RECOMMENDS LESSONS IN MARRIAGE

British young people are the worst prepared for marriages in the world. Dr. Frances Harding, niece by marriage of the late American President, Warren Harding, expressed this opinion to the "News Chronicle" in London.

"I think it disgraceful," she declared, "that so little biology is taught to English children.

"We hear much abroad about the good conciliatory work of your domestic courts. But this is merely patching things up.

"WITHOUT SHOCK"

"I believe the laws of reproduction should be introduced in the infant school through study of plants and animals.

"From there on scientifically graded courses in biology should lead the boy and girl gradually and naturally to acceptance, without shock, of the full facts of human reproduction at the age of 15. This kind of training would do away with 75 per cent of miserable marriages."

Dr. Harding, and her husband Dr. Warren Harding took part in the founding there of the Pre-Marital Clinic, which examines engaged couples, and issues certificates regarding their fitness for marriage and for having children.

UNIVERSITY COURSE

Dr. Harding also advocated a thorough course in marriage problems for the final school or university year. It is already introduced in 250 American universities.

"Constantly I have come across the notion here that these courses are "sexy" she declared.

"Nothing could be more mistaken Family budgeting, the technique of the wife who works and other like matters take up most of the course."

German Soap Exports Increase

For the first time in several years Germany's export trade in soaps and cleansing agents is showing improvement, halting the downward trend that has been in progress since 1929. Exports in the first three quarters of the current year aggregated 8,900,000 Marks against 7,700,000 in the same quarters of 1936.—official statistics indicate.

These gains are particularly interesting in view of Germany's acute shortage of technical oils, and suggest that the soap-fat situation in that country has improved, probably as a result of increased production of synthetic fats (obtained from paraffin), utilisation of waste materials similar to fatty acids (such as cellulose wastelye or so-called "sulphite soap"), and other developments for creating a more abundant domestic industrial fat supply and an adequate supply of suitable soap fillers and substitutes.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CORNER

Finlandia

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

There are many ties binding the small, far-distant country of Finland with our own land. Chief of these is the fact that Finland has paid every instalment of its war debt to the United States as it became due, and is the only nation of which this can be said. The era of Prohibition was also shared by both countries, although Finland's "dry spell" ended somewhat sooner than ours. A few weeks ago the two nations exchanged postage stamp honours when each issued a stamp in honour of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Delaware, an event in which the Swedes and Finns collaborated.

Now, Finland is issuing another stamp—to honour the twentieth anniversary of her own independ-

ence. and this seems to be an appropriate occasion to acquaint you philatelists with a few interesting facts concerning the land from which you will be receiving several new stamps in the near future.

The Finns are a very superior people and have wrested a comfortable living from a very obdurate land. They have, moreover, placed a great importance on education and have developed a culture superior to that of many countries enjoying a far more favourable geographical location. Many splendid pieces of literature have been written in the beautiful Finnish tongue, but the greatest of these is the "Kalevala", a folk epic from which Longfellow took the meter of "Hiawatha."

By far the most important contribution of Finland to the arts is the genius of Jan Sibelius who has, by general consent, been given a foremost place among the music masters of his time.

Finnish Independence dates from 1918, when the revolution in Russia made way for self-government. Finland was then intended to become a monarchy, and the crown was offered to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the German Emperor. Although he accepted the honour, he did not go to Finland. When the armistice was signed, the Finns adopted the democratic form of Government which has allied them to England and America. A republic was officially established on June 17th, 1919. The stamp commemorating this event has a value of 2½ markka, is printed in blue and pictures a soldier. The inscription is only the name of the country and the dates, "1918-1938."

Another new stamp set from Finland marks the 300th anniversary of the postal system in that country and consists of the following stamps; 50 pennia, post office; 1 markka 25, old post-office; 2m., air post; 3 m. 50, train post office.

Finnish stamps customarily bear two inscriptions for the country designation, "Suomi" and "Finland."

Large Scale Production

We've been waing rather ecstatic lately over the general excellence of current stamp issues, but now comes a set that has little to recommend it from an artistic standpoint. As an album filler, however, it is a corker for it provides a total of twenty one new designs. The designs themselves are interesting, but the printing and colour work leaves much to be desired.

The country sponsoring this ambitious project, if your curiosity is by now aroused, is Bolivia. There are twelve values in the regular postage series, and nine values for air post. The postage set is described first:

2 centavos, brick red—native school house
10c., pink—oil derricks
15c., yellow-green—plane over a group of buildings
30c., yellow—the torch of education
45c., carmine—map of Bolivia
60c., violet—Indians and Book of Knowledge
75c., indigo—symbolical figure of learning
1 boliviano, brown—allegory of industry
2b., tan—farmer and tractor

In triangular format appear the following postage dues:

5c., scarlet—young boy
10c., green—torch of learning
30c., ultramarine—Bolivian coat of arms.

The nine air post values are described as follows:

20c., red—patio with plane overhead
30c., gray—miner at work
40c., yellow—young woman
50c., green—plane over grain field
1b., red—allegorical design with legend, "Honesty, Work, Discipline, Social Justice."
2b., tan—plane above river
3b., light brown—crossed sword and hammer.
5b., violet—four transport planes above map of country.

French Colonial Notes

Devaluation of the franc has resulted in changed postal rates throughout the French colonies,

with consequent alterations in postage stamps. In most cases three new values have been added to the postage roster—35, 55 and 80 centimes. The most recent colonies announcing these additions are French Oceanica, Ivory Coast, Martinique, Niger, and Wallis and Futuna. New values have all been on re-issues of old designs with colours altered to conform to the Universal Postal regulations.

Stamps From Surinam

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the Dutch colony of Surinam has been philatelically commemorated on a set of four stamps. On the 2½ cent deep green appears a stylized bird against a shield. At the top of the shield are the dates, 1863 and 1938, while the word "Emancipate" appears at the bottom." The head of a young native girl illustrates the remaining values, which are 3c., gray-black, 5c. deep brown and 7½c. dark blue.

Stamp Teasers

1. Vincent Lopez is a very familiar name to us, but can you find a stamp bearing the portrait of another man of that name?
2. A picture of St. Anthony preaching to fishes appears on a stamp issued in 1895 by the Azores.
3. Where are Victoria Falls and what stamp pictures them?
4. A scene depicting cattle at a river is shown on what stamp?
5. On what stamp will you see salmon leaping falls.

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The Yarra River is in Australia and is shown on a stamp of that dominion issued in 1934.
2. A Mussulman cemetery appears on an Algerian stamp of 1936.
3. You will find St. Publius on an adhesive issued by Malta in 1926.
4. There is a Pasteur Institute in Brazzaville, Middle Congo, and you will find it on a 1933 stamp.
5. The insignia of a rifle club appears on a Portuguese stamp of 1899.

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THE WHEEL OF LIFE

the other. A couples of minutes later. they had left the temple.

As they took to the road, the village gong sounded the hour of seven, and drowned to their ears the hoot of an owl among the trees.

A bitterly cold blast was sweeping downwards from the snow-capped mountains. Despite the warm winter clothing which he wore, Ramnarain shivered. They dare not light a fire, for fear of offering a target to the snipers. And the weird howls of the wolves set his teeth on edge. Against these discomforts stood the pleasures of home life. In prominent relief. At the thought of it, Ramnarain cursed his folly for having enlisted in the army, at all. It was now almost a month since he had joined duty. Along with three other sepoys he had been drafted to do picket work on one of the numerous cliffs which commanded a good view of the valleys beyond. They had been warned against stolen marches; raids especially in the nights. But none had occurred. And apart from occasional sniping, which provided the only excitement of their campaign hitherto, it was a dull existence, of which they were already tiring.

While his companions slept, Ramnarain stood on watch. But he least expected a surprise raid under cover of darkness. It had not come before: it would not now, he thought. The truculent tribesmen, rarely, if ever, came out into the -open. Apparently they did not care to pit their strength against the organised detachments. Long use to unknown danger made Ramnarain a little indifferent to the risks of absent-mindedness while on sentry duty. And on more than one occasion, he would drift into moody reveries in which the girl of his choice, needless to say, and the life to come, figured prominently

Just now he was lost in one such abstraction.

A series of howls rent the air. Rudely startled, Ramnarain instinctively raised his gun, and, then lowered it again.

"Blast those wolves!" he swore under his breath. The howls were repeated a number of times. This time it was directly in front, somewhere in the rocks. Even to his trained ears, there was nothing suspicious about them. He would have liked to send a couple of shots among them—if only to scare them off. But, then, orders were strict and prohibited waste of ammunitions. Also it might expose their position. Struggling his shoulders, and with lips firmly set, he once again drifted into reverie. Prafulla's figure floated before his eyes; her jet black tresses; the twin dark pools of

(Continued From Page 16)

liquid fire that were her eyes; the pretty cast of her nose and lips... Yes, he could compare her lithe figure in its effortless grace to one of the mountain-deer that occasionally darted through the valley. And, then, an overwhelming desire came over him to chuck up his job and go back to her.

The howls cut through the air again. This time he did not start up. His ears had become once again accustomed to the eerie cries. And wrapt up in the contemplation of his dear little one, Ramnarain Singh did not, in fact he could not, perceive a dozen tall shapes, bent almost doubles, stealing upon him from behind. The howls had only been a clever move to divert the attention of the sentry-picket, to throw him off his guard, to disarm suspicion. The tribesmen knew their business. Cat-like, scarcely dislodging a stone or pebble in their path, so lightly they trod they were soon upon him. The foremost raised his long, home-made musket over Ramnarain's head. In the splitting of a second the blow fell and without so much as a groan, he collapsed into a heap on the ground. At the same time the sudden impact discharged his gun which awoke the sleeping sepoys. In a moment they were on their legs. The tribesmen too were on them, clambering over the sandbags like cats over backyard walls. In the pitch black night a short but deadly scuffle ensued in which the guns were useless, but went off at random The tribesmen used their long knives and in fifteen minutes they had laid the sepoys low, who though overpowered by sheer numbers, accounted for at least two by wounding them seriously Bound hand and foot, the insensible sepoys underwent a rapid search. Their guns were picked and ammunition stripped. In a little while the tribesmen were off again in the darkness, stalwarts among them bearing four sepoys and a couple of their own wounded, one of them dying.

The neighbouring picket—it was only two miles away—scented nothing unusual. Indeed, they could not have, for even the reports of the guns were drowned by the wind which had then risen to shrieking point. But, three days later the pickets were to be changed. The substitute detachment found the outpost singularly silent. A bit alarmed, they clambered over the enclosure. Their comrades were missing. A few torn rags and disturbed earth indicated to some extent that some sort of struggle had taken place. A man was dispatched at once to the nearest camp. The matter was reported to the higher authorities. But, not until next morning could a search party, fully armed and equipped, be sent out. For ten days nothing was discovered. On the eleventh when the party was getting desperate, a batch of sepoys negotiating a small cave three miles away from the nearest outpost came across a heap of bones, mutilated, and whitened by the intense cold. Four identity disks were found amidst the heap which was conveyed back to camp. A short inquest was held. There was little doubt that the picket had been surprised by a raid under cover of darkness, and either killed in the struggle or immediately afterwards. Then, perhaps, they had been carried away and dumped in the cave stripped of all their kit. There, very likely the bodies had been made short work of by fierce howling by the wolves. The A.H.Q. received its dispatches in the following week. Four Indian other ranks killed in action—was briefly announced.

It was only another week later that the patel or headman of Sivapur received his intimation of the tragedy. He was grieved at the death of Ramnarain, for he had taken a liking to that youngman. Moreover, he was his daughter's "fiance." As it was he was beginning to think how best to break the sad news to her.

And. for many days after, Prafulla was violently ill, for she had received a severe shock and behaved as if she was off her senses, for sometime. Ramnarain she had loved deeply and passionately, more deeply and passionately than she had admitted to herself. She had ardently looked forward to a happy home with a splendid husband she knew Ramnarain would make. And before she knew it or could realise it, her dream fabric had crashed into pieces.

Down in Sivapur, the folk grieved that such a tragic end should befall so promising a youth and pitied poor Prafulla's lot.

* * * *

The mid-day sun was blazing a trail of fire along his daily route, much to the discomfort of people on this planet. The villagers of Sivapur swore on oath they had never seen a hotter day.

A dust-covered, travel worn pedestrian was slowly limping along the road to the village. A rude knapsack on his back contained his scanty kit. In his hand he held a stick of strong mountain-teak. His clothes were in tatters and rags. His head was bowed and a dark untrimmed beard added to his already rugged appearance and pinched features. Slouching along the red-earthed road, he seemed to take little notice of other passers-by.

Within half an hour he had come to the outskirts of Sivapur. And a furlong away stood the temple of Ganesh. At its sight something indefinable, something extremely vague seemed to stir in him; he squatted down before the temple steps and, for a long time vacantly stared at the idol in front. An inexpressible smile hovered on his lips and then vanished away, leaving behind a look of strange bitterness. Feeling thirsty, he rose and bent his steps in the direction in which he saw the lazy waters of the temple tank. A cool draught brought relief to his parched throat.

Somewhat lower down a rustic was watering his cattle.

"What village is this, my friend?", asked the traveller in a rasping voice.

The cowherd stared at him open-eyed, and, then replied that it was Sivapur.

The traveller nodded, and, picking up his knapsack and stick slowly walked towards the mango-grove. Placing them under his head he laid himself down in the shade. In a few moments he was lost in the sleep of the tired and the footsore.

He had thus slept on for an hour or so when the sound of merry laughter nearby awake him. A number of young women with dirty linen were going to the tank to wash. Some highly interesting topic of gossip had just evoked the peals of the merriment which had roused him from his stupor. Sitting up he observed the women with languid interest Suddenly his heart gave a wild leap. The blood rushed through his hardened veins, pounding its way. A sickly buzz filled his ears. He felt faint.

For, among the women he had noticed one girl. She was younger than the rest. She was very fair and the charm of her dainty face was enhanced by two liquid eyes that just then seemed to be on fire. Her sylph-like figure, graceful and supple, marked her out as an unusually pretty girl.

And wildly staring at her, the idea somehow came into his head suddenly, that somewhere, sometime he had seen her. For something about her seemed strangely familiar. He could not see what it was. But, he told himself it was absurd. It could not be. He did not know who she was. But he felt irresistibly drawn towards her, towards those dark-eyes, that pretty nose and those full lips.

(Continued On Page 46)

THE
Bombay Samachar
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Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

During the next week comes the Parsi New Year Day: Let me, therefore, wish my Parsi Brothers and Sisters all health and happiness on this day and throughout the year!

* * * *

I have pleasure to inform you that I have received some letters from unknown friends in America for distribution amongst you. Those of you who wish to open correspondence with them will do good to send me their names and addresses immediately.

* * * *

Preparations for our full-day excursion to Elephanta Caves on Sunday, October 2, are being made in right earnest. Those of you who wish to join the excursion, must not waste any time in communicating with the Secretary, Mr S P. Desai, M. Sc. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, c/o "Gulistan," Khar-Bombay.

* * * *

Please remember that I love to get letters from you, telling me of your small experiences in simple language. Do write to me as often as you can, and whatever you like!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following brothers and sisters whose birthdays come during this week, on 3rd to 9th September 1938:—

1. Sis. Saroj Inamdar
2. Bro Vinod Daftary
3. Bro. Abraham Talegawkar
4. Bro. Madhav Bhosle
5. Sis. Sushila Javali
6. Bro. N. K. Mahdi
7. Bro Nasir Ahmed
8. Bro. R. Krishnaswamy
9. Sis. Vasanti Apte
10. Bro. M. G. Wanjara
11. Bro. Gajanan Wagle
12. Bro J. N Thadani

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following are the prize-winners in our last competition:—

1. Sis. Sushila Mehta
2. Sis. Usha Talwalkar
3. Sis. Mary Gill
4. Bro. Prahalad Parekh
5. Bro. Ibrahim Hussein
6. Bro. Jacob Reuben
7. Bro. Ganesh Pandya

We shall feel obliged if the above winners kindly acknowledge receipt of the prizes sent to them, as early as possible.

MAHALAKSHMI TEMPLE.
(Photo by B. B. Vartak).

This photo appears on the front cover of the September issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," which is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter as usual. It contains a special article on Zoroaster's life, a poem on the Parsi New Year Day, a number of good stories, poems, tricks, games, etc., etc. Send for a copy to-day, if you are not a regular subscriber, from the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing three annas stamps.

THE HARE'S SPLIT LIP

Do you know why the hare always has a split lip? The children of Japan used to think that it came about in this way.

Once upon a time there was a little hare who lived on an island off the coast of Japan. Now this little hare had run about all over the island, and he knew every stick and stone upon it. He longed to go across to the mainland for a change But, of course, he could not swim.

What was he to do? He ran about, up and down on the shore, hoping to catch sight of a boat or a sailing ship, but he saw neither. What he did see was a great crocodile's head peeping up above the water. This gave the little hare an idea. He knew that if he asked the crocodile to carry him across he might be in danger of being eaten. So he set about it in a round-about way.

"I say, Mr. Crocodile! Do you know how many crocodiles there are in this part of the sea?"

"No, I do not," said the crocodile.

"Well, I have heard it said that there are more hares on this island than there are crocodiles out at sea."

"I'll wager you that there are more crocodiles than hares," said the crocodile.

"And I'll wager you that there are more hares than crocodiles," said the hare. "You go and bring together as many crocodiles as you can find, and we will put them in a row, nose to tail, then I can run along on their backs and count them as I go. See!"

The crocodile did not wait a moment. Off he went to collect his brothers and sisters. The little hare was delighted. Soon the crocodile came back with about a hundred others.

The little hare pranced up and down on his hind legs. "Now get into a row," said he, "nose to tail, so that I shall be able to count you."

And the crocodiles obediently got into a row, and they stretched just exactly across from that island to the mainland of Japan!

"Horay!" said the little hare. "Now I can begin to count."

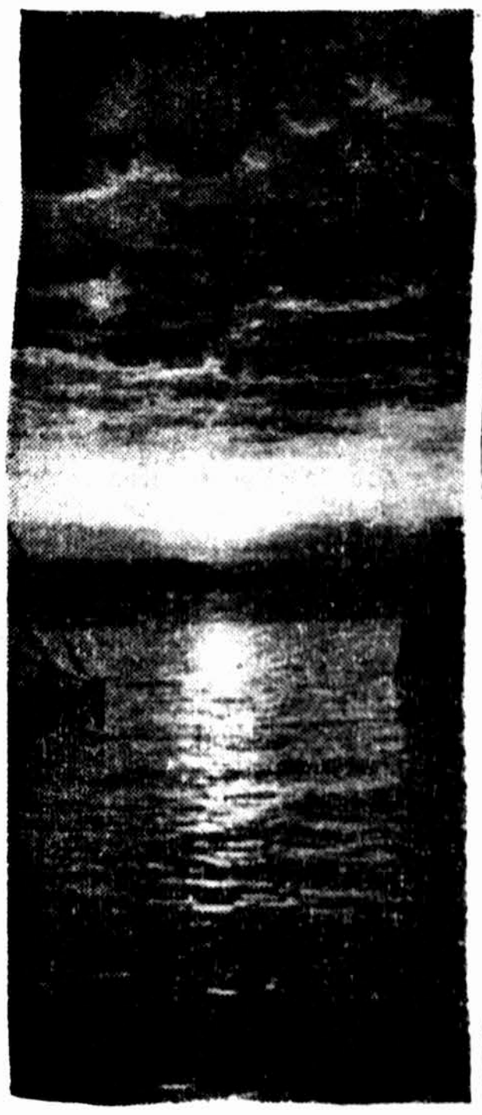
And he jumped across from one crocodile's back to the other, counting as he jumped. When he came to dry land on the shore of Japan, he turned and laughed.

"Ha! Ha! Dear crocodiles! Kind, kind crocodiles! It was so nice of you to let me come across on your broad backs. That was all I wanted to do!"

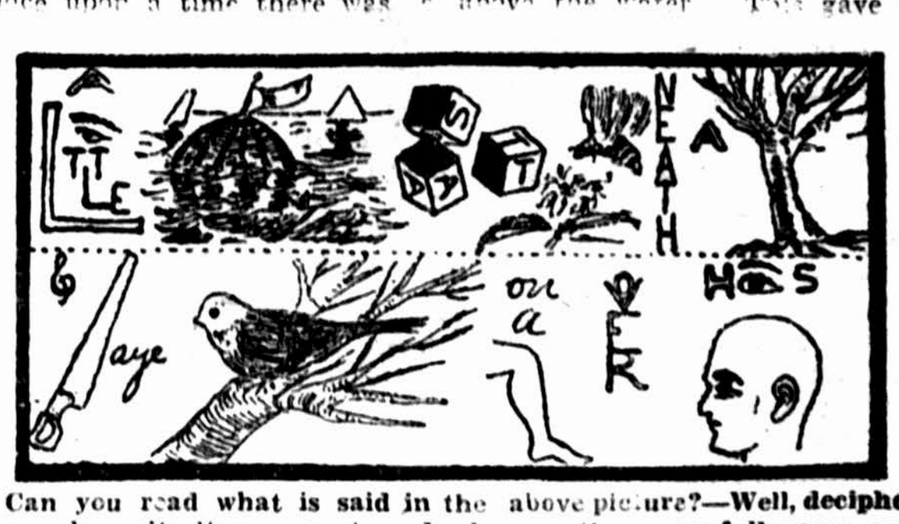
Then he laughed and he laughed so much that he split his upper lip, and that is why, to this day, all his descendants have a split upper lip, too!

CHILDREN IN GERMANY. ... Every child in Germany has to go to a school, and all arrange-

(Continued on Page 50)



Morning.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



Can you read what is said in the above picture?—Well, decipher the puzzle, write it on a post-card, also mention your full name and address, age, whether you are a boy or a girl, and then post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day.

All boys and girls upto 16 years of age can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, must mention their Certificate Number and others must enclose a one anna stamp as entry fee. Several prizes will be awarded.

Evening.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy issued during the month of Sept. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	,,	50 each
4 ,,	,,	25 ,,
10 ,,	,,	10 ,,
20 ,,	,,	5 ,,
Total	Rs.	500

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

The Wheel Of Life

(Continued From Page 44)

As he was staring at her still with eyes lit with a strange fire, and heart beating madly the little group went down to the water-side, a few yards away. They were followed, after a minute or two, by an elderly matron who had lagged behind her more youthful companions. The traveller beckoned to her, seeing which she stopped, with a question in her face. His rugged appearance made her a little nervous.

"What do you want, stranger?" she presently asked

"Only a little information hereabouts, mother", he replied in a curiously husky voice, trying to smile. "Who may be the headman here?".

At the question, the old woman's face lit up. In a flash she became amiable.

"Who is the headman here?" she replied, her face beaming with evident pride, "why, if you must know, he is my son, Laxmansingh."

The traveller nodded vaguely and without enthusiasm, as if he did not care who it was that ruled the roost in Shivapur.

"Thank you, mother," he replied after a moment's hesitation. But will you tell me, can you tell me, who that fair lass is?".

He pointed in the direction of the girl who had stuck him so strangely yet so insistently as familiar, as one he had seen before.

The old woman did not see his hand tremble violently as he was doing so. She smiled again as she replied affably. "That one in crimson, you mean? Why that is my grand-daughter, Radha. Isn't she a comely girl?"

"Radha" echoed the man with sudden fierce unbelief, your grand-daughter! It is a lie! It is impossible! Is she not . . . Is she not.

He stumbled over his words and had difficulty in completing his almost angry question.

The woman looked at him in surprise, half-suspecting his sanity.

"Is she not who? Who do you mean?" she asked

"I mean—mother, striving as if to recollect something and then with a great effort..."er. yes. Is she not Pra. . . . Prafulla?"

"Prafulla?" echoed the old woman "No, she is not. Radha is Prafulla's daughter,—my daughter-in-law's daughter. She will be eighteen this Dipali. And isn't she pretty"? She eagerly exclaimed, oblivious that the man seemed overcome as if by a faint. "I always was saying that she took after poor Prafulla. Poor Prafulla died five years ago,—er-on Ganesh Utsav day: of fever,. . ."

Saying this, she left him to join their companions, who on seeing her had called out to her.

The traveller looked like one completely dazed. His whole past had come back to him, in an overwhelming realisation. There was a vacant stare in his eyes that was fearful to see. The veins stood swollen on his forehead and his face twitched convulsively. It was ashy pale. And his whole body was quivering in every fibre.

"Prafulla's daughter!.. And Prafulla dead!" And he had been eighteen years away and eighteen years too late! a senseless, memoryless idiot. . .among the Waziris. . . . That blow had begun it and Fate had done the rest. He sank beside the tree exhausted, gasping, faint, a wild, confused roar in his ears.

That evening as the shadows lengthened under the trees, an age-gone, shrivelled up 'sadhu' grey-bearded and grey-eyed, found the strangely still figure of a man in rags, lying face upwards on the grass. A look at the vacant eyes told him he was dead. For one moment, something in the poor fellow's face recalled to his mind a child he had seen years, years ago. And bending down he saw, gripped viciously in the man's bony fingers a silken thread, crushed and twisted, its once-red hue stained pale with age and on it a single crimson coral, in pieces.

(THE END)

SCHOOL LINKED TO SHOP

Pupil-Pairs Alternate In Class And Factory Work

The need of industry for skilled workmen with increasing educational background, and education's desire for practical training of its students to fit the needs of industry, have brought about an integration of high school instruction with industrial apprenticeship in the Rockford (Illinois) senior high school and the machine trade industries of Rockford.

Pupils spend half time in school, half at work, by being placed in pairs, one individual attending classes for two weeks while the other is at work, and then reversing positions for the next two weeks.

"The half-time programme bridges the gap between school and work," said Mr. Olson, coordinator of these courses, "and provides a means for the continuance of the school guidance programme into the years after school completion.

"During the first year the boys study United States history, physics and mechanical drawing; in the second year business principles, shop mathematics, machine drawing and shop theory. During the two-week shop period the boy receives regular pay, starting at 26 cents. an hour and advancing two cents. an hour every four months.

"After completing the two-year half-time course, the boy will ordinarily continue as a full-time apprentice with the same firm for an additional two years to complete his training."—"New York Times"

THE ROMAN ARYAN.

(A comment, by Mr. Snow in "The New Masses," on the finding that the Italians also are Aryans.)

LIFE ON VENUS

Dr. H. Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal, believes that there is "little or no life" on Venus at present, but that life there may be in process of natural development. Ultimately, he believes, there may be intelligent life there, despite the comparative absence of oxygen. That possibility, in his estimation, lies millions of years ahead so it is but a scientific prediction, and one of a kind that may be disposed of by forces of which science has no knowledge.

Mr. Hameed-ud-Din, who recently obtained the Punjab University's M.A. degree (Honours) in History.

ATLANTIS

(Continued from Page 10)

nutes and sent to the top, where on explosion producing light and smoke will follow. In this manner his ship will be able to follow the

Prof. Auguste Piccard. Famous Belgian Aeronautical Expert, Who is Now Preparing for an Ocean-Bed Exploration, Is Shown Here with One of His Assistants Inspecting Oxygen and Air-Purifying Apparatus.

Rockall, the Menacing Spire Which Rises More Than Seventy Feet Above the Surface of the Sea 260 Miles North of Ireland and Which, According to One Theory, Is the Crest of Submerged Atlantis.

ball and pick it up when he makes his ascent.

Only a few years ago Professor Henry B. Bigelow of Harvard University and a staff of biologists, chemists and laboratory workers attempted to cut through the ten-inch crust covering the ocean bottom to obtain some of the original soil on the ocean surface. They were trying to discover whether this soil was of volcanic origin or whether it was similar to the virigin soil of North America, Africa or the European countries which touch the Atlantic.

After many months of intensive work they did cut through the ocean crust in a number of places, but were unable to obtain the soil specimens they sought. Other attempts by scientists to obtain the soil have also been unsuccessful.

Now, once again, following the renewed interest in submarine exploration that is bound to follow Professor Piccard's reversal of his stratospheric fights by delving into the unknown watery world, it is hoped that an effort will be made to rend the veil that shrouds this most tantalizing of ancient mysteries.

GHOST DEFIES POLICE

Blackpool has found a new holiday attraction—a haunted house. And the ghost is defying the police.

Things do there just what you would expect them to do in a haunted house—fall off the walls and jump off the tables—even in the presence of a constable sent to report to his superiors.

The house, occupied by an employee at the Pleasure Beach, his wife and two little girls, with a woman lodger and her baby, is in a quiet avenue.

"I got home from work at midnight on Sunday and went into the back kitchen to have my supper," the head of the family told the "News Chronicle."

"While I sat at the table a hairbrush which was in an open bag hanging on the wall flew out of the bag and hit me in the back of the head.

"Then the barometer fell off the wall in the lobby and a clock dropped off a dresser in the kitchen. My wife and the lodger fainted.

"I telephoned the police. An officer arrived in a few minutes and when we told him what had happened he laughed. But while he was taking notes a clothes brush flew off a table.

"Shortly afterwards a brass iron stand in the fireplace turned upside down. We all saw that, including the constable. After this we all left the house and stayed with neighbours."

The constable has reported the matter to his superiors

LIFE IN CITIES KILLING, SAYS POLAR EXPLORER

"I am looking forward to getting baik to the Antarctic again. Life in cities kills me and the only time I spend in them is when I am planning to leave them behind," said Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, the American explorer, who arrived at Southampton from New York.

"I have found on previous visits many fossils which indicate the presence of oil on the pacific side of the South Pole," he said.

"There will be seventeen members of the expedition, and we shall take two aeroplanes, one of which will be used to find suitable landing places for the bigger 'plane in which I shall travel."

Roosevelt Dubs Son "Battling Frank III"

The World Telegram says Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr., telegraphed his intimate friends the following message after the birth of his son in Philadelphia on July 19:

"Battling Frank III crossed the finish line at 5 p.m. well ahead of all opposition, rowing in high 50s. Stroke oar Ethel doing well. Love. Papa Frank."

DON'T LET HEAD-ACHES KEEP YOU IN!
Saridon
ANALGESIC TABLETS
10
Saridon
ONE of these marvellous tablets removes your pain in seven minutes. They are so quick and powerful in action and yet so harmless too!
Saridon
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

Funny Cricket Stories

Of Australians' Tour Of Canada And U.S.A.

A West Indian Bowler Gets Hat Full Of Dollars For Dismissing Don Bradman For A Duck In New York

In *"My Cricketing Life"* (Stanley Paul, 3s. 6d.) Mr. Don Bradman tells some amusing stories of a tour he made with an Australian team in Canada and the United States. Not only was the cricket apt to be unorthodox, but umpires as well. At Windsor, in Canada, one umpire gave six balls to the over, the other eight:—

> Upon delicate inquiry, Vic. Richardson discovered that they had disagreed on the question of how many balls went to an over, and that honour might be equally preserved, they had compromised by each having his own opinion, and his own way. Solomon himself could hardly have improved upon that arrangement.

He Was Out Of Practice!

At Regina the pitch was made of cinders, and at Moose Jaw it was so windy when the match was played that they had to stick the bails on with chewing-gum—and the local wicket-keeper missed a chance of stumping through being unable to whip the bails off! At Yorkton, says Mr. Bradman,

> we had an elderly man as an umpire, who said he was used to the job, but hadn't had much practice at it recently, the last time he officiated being forty-six years ago.

In one game in New York an opposing batsman trod on his wicket and removed a bail. The umpire said, "Not out—the wind blew it off." When the Australian wicket-keeper pointed out that there wasn't breath of wind, he was told, "Oh, well, we must make more than we did yesterday!" Another time a batsman hit his own wicket and started to walk away. The square-leg umpire, however, recalled him by saying sternly, "Say, you're not out—get back and get on with it."

A Reward For The Bowler

The Australians met a West Indian eleven in New York, and when Mr. Bradman was out for a duck an extraordinary demonstration followed. The bowler who had dismissed him

> immediately ran to the fence, where, in the space of a few seconds, he collected a hat-full of dollars from the jubilant spectators.
>
> There were some West Indians, too, in the San Francisco team. One of them came in for some barracking because, having played a ball for a possible two runs, he refused to budge from his crease, calling out "no" in tones of much determination. To his partner he shouted: "Never mind them . . . . let them do the hollerin' out there—we'll do the judgin' right here." Personally I admired his principle more than his judgment.

Mailey And The Cigar

The tourists played three games in Vancouver. Their famous slow bowler, Arthur Mailey, was in great form—although Mr. Bradman says that he took one wicket by "a questionable subterfuge." He offered an incoming batsman a cigar if he could hit a six:—

> He promptly hit a six, a beautiful one that sent a ball soaring away into the woods. But, as with many better batsmen before him, he was tempted to hit another six—and win another cigar off Mailey. That was his undoing, for the wily Arthur sent him a ball that turned about twelve inches more than the previous "bait" one.
>
> Mailey amused the Canadians by describing in an after dipping speech how, at the conclusion of a Test Match at the Oval, he drove a car through Piccadilly and incurred the displeasure of a policeman by some breach of traffic regulations. Finding out who he was the officer summarily dismissed him with the remark: You lost the Ashes today, didn't you? Well, that's quite enough humiliation for one day . . . . move on.

He Was Drawn In The Sweep

American umpires, it seems, are not alone in their peculiarity. In a country match in Australia a batsman was obviously stumped and was leaving the field. He reached the square-leg umpire, who said, "Where are you going?"

> "Out—I'm stumped," said the batsman.
>
> "Wait a minute," said the umpire, pulling a bit of paper out of his pocket and studying it. "What's your name?"
>
> The batsman told him and the umpire ordered him: "You go back, my lad, and no more funny business from you. I've got you in the sweep."

Charles Walker, the Australian wicket-keeper, is fond of telling a story against himself. During the 1930 tour in England he failed to make many runs, and in one of the last matches his team-mates gave him a round of applause when he made a single:—

> Thinking that the applause must be for Charlie's thousand runs for the season, the skipper of the fielding side walked up and congratulated him.
>
> "Your thousand, I suppose," he said.
>
> "Oh, no," replied Walker, "that's my fifty for the season."

Not Long To Wait!

Walker, however, persevered so much with his batting that now he goes in first for South Australia! Another Test Match player, Ironmonger, the left-handed bowler, was always an indifferent bat. There is a story, says Mr. Bradman, that a friend rang him up during a match at Melbourne and, on being told that he had just gone in to bat, said, "All right—I'll hang on."

During the 1936-37 tour England had the impossible task of making nearly seven hundred runs to win the last match at Melbourne. Maurice Leyland had made a century, but about five hundred runs were still wanted when he was joined by R. W. V. Robins. Leyland was getting rather tired, but his partner was fresh and eager for runs:—

> "The time was about a quarter to six, leaving fifteen minutes to play, and Robins began by driving the ball through the covers and racing down the pitch. He and Leyland ran two and Robins turned hopefully round to start a third run, but Maurice sent him back. In that fascinating Yorkshire way of his he quietly said: Steady up, lad—we can't get them all to-night, you know."

Not For Publication!

The late King George was at the Lord's Test Match during the 1934 season and the players were, as usual, presented to him. Afterwards the story was told that the King asked one of the Australians how his bad ankle was progressing, and the player, mindful of all the conditions and pains and penalties about "giving information," cautiously replied:—

> "Well, Your Majesty, speaking quite privately and not for publication, it is much better thank you."

Cricketers, we are told, are often superstitious. Mr. Bradman says that he knows one player

> who always wears a full set of underwear, including long pants, under his flannels in even the warmest weather. And yet another famous bowler wore his "lucky" singlet until it literally "fell off his back." An Australian batsman, not at all superstitious, has a mother who is, and upon arriving at a match it is a common occurrence for him to find lucky black cats and other allegedly lucky omens in his pockets, pinned to his sweater, and so on.

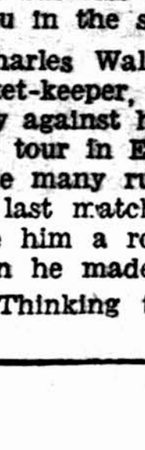
Praise For Maurice Tate

Mr. Bradman has some interesting things to say about his fellow cricketers. Maurice Tate he calls "the finest bowler that England has sent to Australia since the War"; Walter Hammond is "the finest all-round player in the game at present, with Constantine, the wonderful West Indian, next"; and another West Indian, George Headley, would be included in Mr. Bradman's best world team of present-day players.

Altogether, although it is quite short, Mr. Bradman's book should find plenty of readers among cricket enthusiasts—but they may be astonished to come across this: "I consider it more of a distinction to reach the finals on the centre court at Wimbledon than to play in a Test Match. . . ."—"John O'London's Weekly."

Just a Sip—

AND YOU'LL DRINK IT ALWAYS!



Yes, just one sip of its rich, mature, smooth flavour and the most conscientious palate is immediately satisfied Just one sip, and you'll roll these delicious drops round your tongue and declare you've never tasted anything to compare with Beehive Brandy. Just one sip and all your previous convictions will go by the board. From the moment you first taste Beehive Brandy, you'll never drink any other

As an aid to hospitality, as a stimulant and a tonic, Beehive Brandy is without a peer.

Beehive Brandy

AGENTS:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

Some Thoughts On Cricket Law XI

(By R. H. M. In "The Cricketer")

This is an age of youth and elderly people are reverting to what used to be the discipline of childhood—they may be seen but not heard. So, it is with some diffidence I disregard the spirit of the times, and dare to whisper some thoughts and enquiries—even a growl—about matters concerning current cricket.

Yet, not I hope a growl against something inevitable—nothing so futile—more or less the growl of one who has lived through so many fashions and phases of the game and whose mind is still alive to admire much there is in modern methods of playing it. Also the growl of one who has the greatest confidence that the wisdom of others will avert the consequence of what seems to be a present evil. I will explain.

How To Deliver The Ball

There is in the Laws of the Game, one Law, modest and unassuming, never much in the limelight, and a fundamental Law, unchanged in anything essential from its original form of 1744. It is number XI, and is as follows.:

"The bowler shall deliver the Ball with one foot on the ground behind the bowling crease and within the return crease otherwise the Umpire shall call "No-ball."

And there is a note to this Law in the "Decisions and Interpretations" issued by M.C.C. which I take the liberty to quote:

"One foot must be grounded behind the bowling and within the return crease when the ball is delivered"

Notwithstanding this definite Law, can any observant and understanding cricket consider that it is now the practice of bowlers to have a foot grounded behind the bowling crease when the ball is delivered? On the contrary, it is now the practice of bowler to deliver (release the ball from the hand) the ball over and beyond the batting crease in such a position that delivery can only be made by dragging the hinder foot over the bowling crease or cocking it in the air.

But let me go back a few years to 1902/6, to recollections of many conversations with the late Mr. G. W. Beldam when he was engaged in collecting his action photographs for publication in a book called "Great Bowlers and Fielders—Their methods at a glance," by Messrs. G. W. Beldam and C. B. Fry, and published in 1907, as a companion to "Great Batsman" by the same authors, published in 1905. Both volumes were most interesting and instructive, and to-day are valuable contributions to the history of the technique of the game and for other useful purposes.

In the course of Mr. Beldam's preparatory work he was surprised and concerned to discover that two or three of his subjects, by a last long stride of the left leg dragged the right foot from its anchorage behind the bowling crease to in front of the wicket, before the ball was delivered.

Offence Committed Unknowingly

What should he do? Draw attention to an offence which could not be regarded as wilful, and one that could not be detected by the umpire at the bowler's wicket. It was at that time a rare offence, committed unknowingly, and what he wisely decided to do was to include the photographs in the book in the hope that examples of the offence would lead to an avoidance of it.

Not so, however, the unexpected, as is so often the case, happened and since the early 'nineties' what was then a rare offence against Law XI has become a common one; not confined to fast bowling, but seen in bowling of all paces. Seen in Test Matches, County Matches and in all cricket.

But, looking on at cricket which failing sight and through spectacles often blurred with prejudice I am only too well aware that my personal views on this subject are of little value. Fortunately, however, since the early "nineties" there has been a great advance in the art of photography and 'strips' of bowlers in action are now produced and are confirmatory evidence of the offence.

However, the subject is not pleasant and I prefer to take leave of it for the present, in the hope and belief that a remedy for the evil is in the Laws of the game, and that no tinkering at the Laws is required to remove this offence against Law XI.

Also with some expectation that when the delivery of the ball is controlled and complies with Law XI, thought will be directed to the various devices comprised in the art of bowling which seem to have been overlooked by one or two generations of bowlers, suffering from an epidemic of "swing and swerve." But this is a big theme, and an old one, which under the inspiration of this interesting season's cricket—the problems it has provoked and the enlightenment it has provided—may be again produced with some new variations.

Meanwhile, looking through the pages of "Great Bowlers" to discover the methods of old bowlers in relation to Law XI, I came across and enjoyed the following comments by the authors on S M.J Woods.

Old-fashioned I am aware, but possibly of some help when thought is again given to the art of bowling.

Deceiving A Batsman

"He was, however, distinctly a 'head' bowler, and always worked skilfully up to some particular plan for outwitting the batsman. He sometimes so completely deceived the batsman with a slower ball that the stroke was finished almost before the ball actually pitched. He obtained his change of pace by so varying his grip of ball as to allow sometimes the full force of his action and sometimes only part of it to propel the ball; there was never any alteration in the pace at which his arm came over.

One of his best balls was his fast yorker, which he bowled at will with consummate accuracy."

I wonder if the too complacent wickets of to-day, are responsible for the absence of fast yorkers!

UNFAMILIAR CRICKET RECORDS

E. L. R. writes in 'The Cricketer.':

Only one cricketer has scored a not out innings over fifty in each innings of a Test Match. When making his first appearance in Test cricket v. Australia, at Adelaide, in December, 1930, G. C. Grant, the West Indies captain, scored 53 not out and 71 not out.

QUINS HAVE TONSILLITIS

All the Dionne quintuplets are in bed with tonsillitis, and their father, Mr. Oliva Dionne, has expressed concern for Emilie, who has been isolated from her sisters.

Emilie has not taken nourishment for more than a day, says Reuter from Callender, Ontario cabling in mail week.

Her condition is still more serious than that of the others, though the condition of all five, according to the latest message is now improving.

Exactly a year ago today the "quins" caught colds when a sudden rainstorm soaked them as they were at play outside their hospital-home, before the nurse could shepherd her famous charges into shelter.

By the "Dionne Quintuplets Act," passed by the Ontario Legislature, the "quins" are legal wards of the King.

The official Board of Guardians includes Dr Dafoe—who brought the five into the world—Judge Valin, the father, and a Government nominee

The children, who were four last May, possess a fortune estimated at more than £100,000.

BLOOD TESTS REDUCE MARRIAGE LICENSES

New York State, completing its first month under a new law requiring blood tests of all persons contemplating matrimony, took stock on July 30 of a sharp decline in marriage licence applications.

Marriage licence clerks in the larger cities, reporting applications running from 60 to 80 per cent behind the July, 1937, total were unanimous in attributing the decline to the new ruling enacted by the 1938 Legislature as an aid to the campaign to stamp out syphilis.

"There's no question but what it's due to the new law," asserted George Hancock, Syracuse city clerk, and fellow officials throughout the State echoed his assertion

"Its 'never happened before," was the comment of Albert E. Lawerence, Pulaski town clerk, who reported that he had not issued a single license since the law went into effect July 1.

VOICE TRAINING TO STRENGTHEN BODY

The Berlin Laboratory for Voice Investigation announced that recent tests indicate that a cultured voice had a beneficial effect on the human organism.

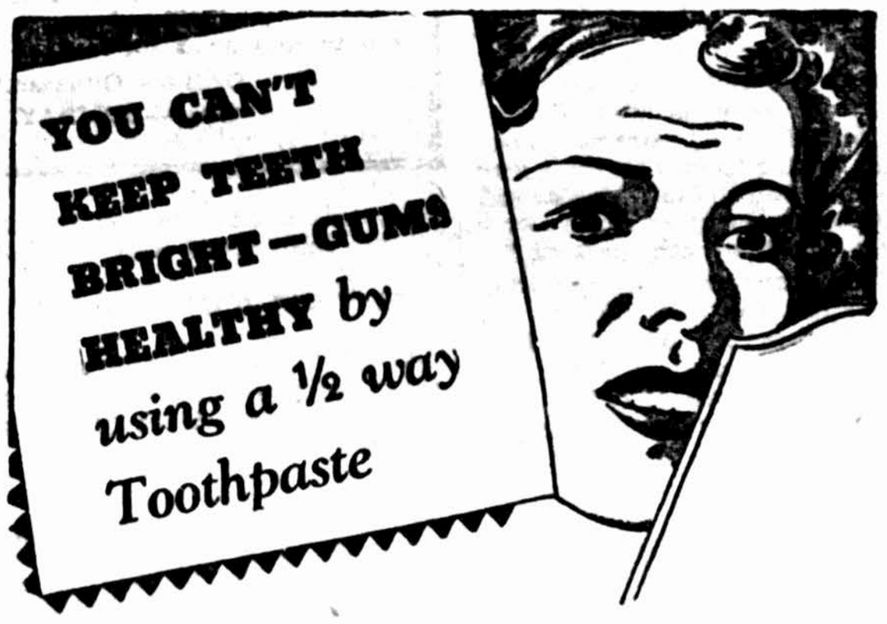
The laboratory's statistics seem to indicate that persons who have had voice training are physically stronger and better able to resist disease than those who have not and that few singers have lung diseases.

The tests also indicate that the human body can be made stronger by taking up voice training in proportion to the amount of strain that is to be undertaken.

A gentleman entered a Chinese laundry to leave a bundle. It was a very hot day and the proprietor was dressed in the light, loose garments of his native land. This was well, for inside the establishment the air was particularly oppressive. The following conversation ensued:

Customer: "Is it hot in China?"

Laundryman: "China not so hot I come to 'Melica."



A toothpaste that does only *half* the job is not enough. In these days when 4 out of 5 people over 40 have Pyorrhea, you need the *double* protection of FORHAN'S. This toothpaste does more than clean teeth. Forhan's protects you from infected gums.

Forhan's is a splendid toothpaste, containing as an active ingredient Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent, which acts beneficially on the gums, protecting them from infection. Don't use a half-way toothpaste. Have sparkling teeth and healthy gums—use Forhan's. Buy a tube today!

Write for Free Sample to:—
MULLER MACLEAN & CO., Inc.,
38T, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Forhan's

DOES BOTH JOBS

Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS

Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

Is this not real fun?
(Photo by D. C. Patole).

ments are accordingly made so that there may be no difficulty for any child preventing him or her from receiving education. Wherever there are children, there are schools. Of course children are to be found everywhere, so naturally there are schools in every village town and city of Germany. The smallest school there is attended by four children This school has only two benches, and one teacher to attend to them.

It is the most important day in the life of every child when he or she attains the age of joining the school Every child is very happy and feels great pleasure in going to school It is a delightful occasion at home, for all the relatives come in to congratulate the child Parents and friends give him innumerable presents consisting of chocolates, sweets, other nice eatables and toys.

A special function is held in every school when a child comes for the first time to join. Children bring all the presents received by them from their parents and friends. This custom is all right for the rich folk. but what about the poor people! Wherefrom should their parents and friends bring presents to give them on this happy occasion? Should these poor children come to school without any presents?

Children are after all children. Why should they be allowed to feel that they are poor, or that their parents cannot afford to give them any presents! This was a big problem for the nation till recently, when it has been solved very satisfactorily.

What they do now in the case of such children is that they get a few donations from some rich people for this purpose Also the things brought by other children are so distributed that every child gets at least some presents. Children feel such a pleasure in going to school. They look forward to the day when they would be able to join the school and enjoy this happy function.

When these boys and girls grow up they have a "growing-up" day. On this occasion too parents, relatives and friends come in and congratulate the young person who has reached this important stage

PROVERBS ABOUT HOME.

East or west, home is best.
Every bird likes its own nest.
Every dog is a lion at home.
Men make houses, women make homes.
There is no place like home.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

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.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad.

IS YOUR NAME KOKILA?

We all have wonderful and strange names. Many of them are meaningful too. Have you ever considered for a minute what your name means?

"Kokila" is derived from the sweet singing bird Kokil, who is called in English the Cuckoo. This name is given to a girl. The boy's—i.e. the male name is "Kokil."

So, let Kokila or Kokil, whenever speaking to anybody bear this in mind: their voice must be as sweet and rhythmical as that of the Cuckoo—Kokil!

REAL HORSE SENSE.

A runaway horse doesn't usually show much consideration for people's safety, but here is a little tale of one that did. This horse in a thousand was drawing a coal-cart through the streets of a city, when it took fright and set forth on a wild dash. But throughout the greater part of its mad career, it had the decency to display on its front a large notice saying "DANGER"!

What actually happened was, that the animal crashed into a road-up barrier at the start of his adventure, and the sign which had been placed there became entangled with its reins.

The warning seems to have been effective, for everybody managed to get out of its way, and there were no casualties!

WASTE-PAPER BASKET.

To make a waste-paper basket take some stiff parchment and cut out the bottom, using a big plate with a diameter of about 7 in as a pattern.

Then cut a rectangular piece about 12 in. high and in a width that exceeds the circumference of the bottom by about 3-4 in. This will give a double layer of parchment at the joint.

Make two series of holes in the bottom layer, and also pierce holes at intervals of about 13-16 in. along the edges (not too close to the edge).

Join the different parts with a silk cord or the like. Turn over the upper edge, and your waste-paper basket is finished.

A Beautiful Scene.

(Photo by Prem Motwani.)

CERTAINLY!

A teacher was giving an arithmetic lesson to her class.

"Now, Krishna," she said to a small boy at the bottom of the class, "which would you rather have—a whole apple or two halves?"

Without hesitating Krishna replied that he would prefer the two halves.

"Why?" asked the teacher.

"So that I could see if it were bad inside," explained Krishna.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

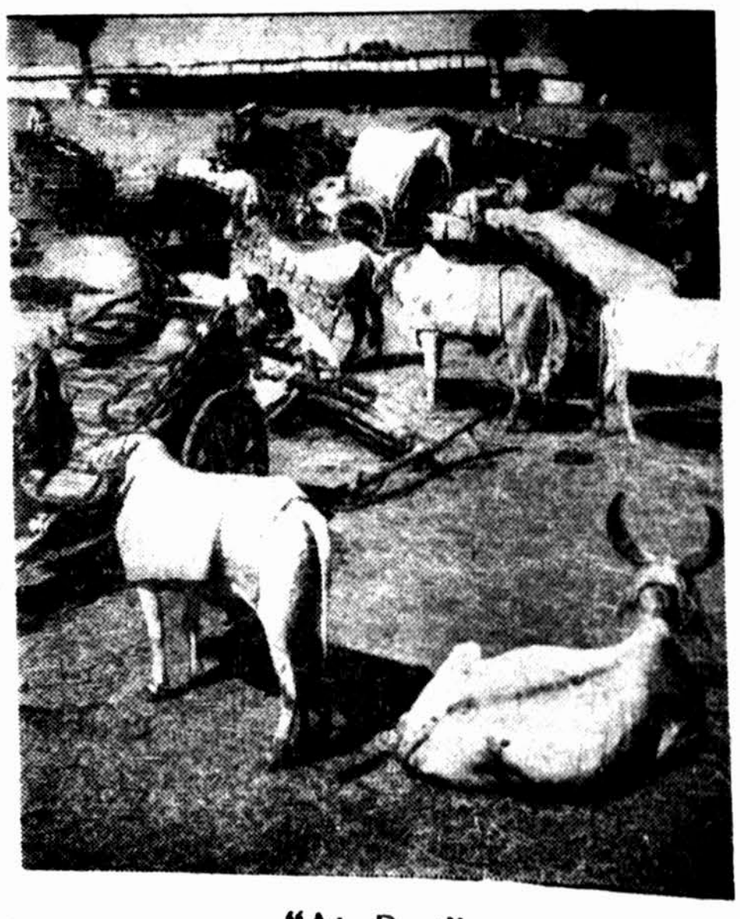
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"At Work"
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



"At Rest".
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

ART AND THE COMMUNITY

ART INSEPARABLE FROM LIFE — ARTIST A SOVEREIGN AND NOT A SLAVE — ART NOT A LUXURY BUT VITAL NECESSITY — POLITICAL EXIGENCIES AND ART — ART IN MEMORIALS TO HEMACHANDRA AND NARMADASHANKAR — REVIVAL OF MUSIC AND DANCING — INDIAN ART AT TORONTO EXHIBITION — INDIA AND NOT EUROPE AS A MODEL FOR ART.

By D. G. VYAS

The reference to art made by Professor N. S. Phadke during the course of his presidential address at the anniversary of the Bombay Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya reflects his genuinely artistic outlook and intimate knowledge of the nature and significance of art. His view that art cannot be divorced from life is universally accepted truth. Distinctness of art as an instinctive force having not been fully realised art is frequently confounded with various intellectual factors and treated in a superficial and sophisticated manner. Every disinterested activity in the field of art should, therefore, be carefully analysed in the light of its fundamental laws, which need more popularisation in the present age

BASIS OF ART.

The aesthetic impulse which is inherent in man is a constant factor and constitutes the basis of art. No civilisation can be considered to be complete unless it is enriched by art, but the role of art depends upon the manner in which it is treated. Complete freedom is the first essential to the artist—a principle which has not been fully appreciated so far. Art begins to fade if freedom is denied to the artist. The history of art in Europe shows that religion and other institutions have not hesitated to dominate art by imposing upon it limitations having definitely inhibitory effect upon its growth. The artist, who should be a sovereign within the sphere of his activities, becomes a slave of the static ideology of the community, with the result that art becomes stagnant and stereotyped.

ART AN INSTINCTIVE FORCE.

But, secularisation of art is no salvation of art from extraneous interference, as the community has not yet out-grown temptations of tweeding with it. Art, which is purely an instinctive force, does not make much headway when it is made to collide with various modes of intellectual judgments and philosophical controversies.

LIMITATIONS ON ART.

An academy of art does not guarantee autonomy to it, as it becomes mechanical when made subservient to the needs of the social order that might happen to exert its influence upon it through the academy. Art becomes lifeless if brought under the tutelage of philistinism or pedanticism. Professor Phadke's view that the emotions cannot be ordered and that they rise from the bottom of the heart of the artists, implies spontaneity of the creative processes of the artist and confirms the basic principle that the freedom is the food of art. Art, if led by the nose, is easily led to the grave.

INDIVIDUALITY OF THE ARTIST

The class to which the artist belongs is always in a minority. Intuition is his enviable gift which is enjoyed by a few. He is hypersensitive to the aspect of the world which is beyond intellectual comprehension. His individuality is determined by his inherent power of elaborating and synthetising impressions and experiences and externalising them in a concrete form. The art of an artist thus becomes an individual factor.

ADMINISTRATION OF ART

The opinion expressed by Professor Phadke that if anyone insists on deliberate, wilful regimented propaganda in artistic creations, he will kill the soul of art, should be interpreted as a warning against indiscriminate meddling with art. The creative processes of an artist, by virtue of their innate resilience, have a tendency to recoil and recede, if subjected to a deliberate and regimented system of administration or education. Every person endowed with irrepressible aesthetic sensibility is a potential aritist. His education, which should centre round training his instincts and guiding them in proper channels, is a very delicate problem and is not based upon the ordinary conception of general education. The application of rigid political doctrines of administration to it leads to aesthetic morbidity. The codification of art is virtually crucifixion of art.

ART AND COMMUNITY.

Art is not a luxury, but a vital necessity and a normal creative activity of mankind having a distinct psychological basis. A genuine artist creats what he likes and not necessarily what the community likes. The excellence of art is judged by super-eminence and not super-abundance of aritists. The progress of art depends upon its appreciation by and "non-interference policy" of the community.

"DEGENERATE ART."

Art, though extricated from limitations of domination by religion in Europe, is being exploited for the purposes of political ends and exigencies. The "degenerate art" of Germany indicates that the freedom of art has been restricted by legislative fetters. The rulers can appreciate the art which they like and not what the artist creates. The imposition of a ban on artists of different modern schools will lead to refashioning of art according to the ideology of the party in power and will encompass the creative processes of artists within a narrow range of limitations.

ART TREASURE OF ITALY.

The land of art like Italy, which should legitimately be proud of its precious artistic heritage and unique contribution to art, remains unruffled by the decision to sell some of its art-treasure. The degradation of art to the level of a "negotiable instrument" or a "marketable commodity" reflects the mercenary nature of the love, in the present age, for art, which can be sacrificed in order to serve other aims. It is a curious coincidence that the quality of art degenerates in Germany and the value of art depreciates in Italy.

GUJARAT AND HEMACHANDRA.

The scheme to commemorate Hemachandra's contribution to the culture Gujarat is a noble enterprise on the part of the Gujarati literary conference. Every Gujarati-speaking person should consider it his duty to co-operate with the conference and to make the scheme a success. This will be a a good occasion for the conference to give practical encouragement to the art of Gujarat and for artists also to display their artistic skill.

ARTISTIC ASPECT OF THE MEMORIAL.

It is hoped that a prominent locality in Bombay will be selected for the building, which is expected to be one of the items of the memorial The design of its architecture resplendent with the excellences of the traditional art of Gujarat and decorative paintings therein touching the life and times of Hemachandra will make the building a monument worthy of being a source of inspiration.

CO-OPERATION OF ARTISTS.

Details of the celebrations at Patan in December are not yet available, but dance, music and drama should be anticipated as probable artistic items. The atmosphere of the celebrations will vibrate with the true spirit of Guparat and will be reminiscent, to some extent, of the glorious times of Hemachandra, if prominence will be given to the traditional art-forms of Gujarat and their exponents. The absence of any artist from the Committee is conspicuous, but if the scope of the committee extends to working out of details of the celebrations at Patan and the building in Bombay it is hoped that its personnel will be balanced by representatives of the exponents of the traditional art of Gujarati and artists of different schools trained on modern lines.

MEMORIAL TO POET NARMAD.

It transpires that there is a move to raise a memorial to poet Narmadashankar in Surat. If the decision is made in favour of a statue or any other form of art it will be an additional opportunity to the artists of Gujarat to display their artistic talent. The organisers of the movement will, it is hoped, appreciate the necessity of securing the co-operation of the artists of Gujarat, who know the traits and traditions of the art of their country.

APPRECIATION OF MUSIC AND DANCING.

Whilst visiting the Municipal Girls' School recently at Poona the Hon. Mr. B.G. Kher appreciated the teaching of music and dancing to girls—subjects which were once considered to be unfit for respectable people. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi also made a similar reference to the interest evinced by Gujarati girls in these arts in his speech at the annual celebration of the Sahitya Sansad. The changing outlook of the society on art will certainly be conducive to the regeneration af art, but the art consciousness of the people should be awakened to such an extent that they should appreciate the subtleties and beauty of art and judge art by its quality and not by the position of its exponent in the society. The revivalistic movements should aim at a high standard of Indian art and should also raise the social status of the professional art-teachers. The recognisation of arts such as dance, music and drama by the state will accelerate their progress to a considerable extent.

EXHIBITION AT TORONTO.

According to Mr. B. D. Asli, the trade publicity officer at India House, the display of the Indian Section at the Diamond Jubilee of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto promises to be the second largest at any annual exhibition in the world. It is to be regretted that such exhibitions are poorly advertised in India and that India is not fully acquainted with the artistic exhibibits which are considered to be representatives of Indian art in foreign countries. Indian exhibits should, therefore, be exhibited in at least one of the cities in India also and be given due publicity by the press. Mr. Asli has referred to the lack of enthusiasm of manufacturers. Will the Government of India investigate into its causes and redress grievances if any?

MODEL OF INDIAN ART.

The remark made by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All India Village Industries Association, in his speech at the South Indian National Association of Madras that Europe is no way a model for Indians to look to, can, as a general statement, be applied to art also. For students of Indian art the model should primarily be India, but, in reality, it is not quite so. Western influences, which are being foisted in the realm of art under the garb of modernism, militate against the growth of pure national art. In view of the value that is being attached to Europe as a centre for qualifications or advertisement, it is difficult to understand whether the model for art is Europe or India.

ELECTRO-SHIP IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN SEA

A few days ago, the Hamburg-American Line (Hapag), put in service its latest tropic liner, the Patria, on the crossing between Hamburg and the west coast of South America. The 15,000 B.R.T liner has Diesel-Electric Power, and is fitted with the most modren equipment of the liner with a climate control plant which gives part of the living quarters air-conditioned and heat-controlled temperature. In addition to the artistic living and public rooms for the passengers, the liner also has six storerooms having a total contents of 11,400 cubic metres, of which 1,400 metres serve for refrigeration purposes.

BATHING CABIN AS A HAND BAG

For summer bathing on the beach comes a novelty that appeared a short time ago on the German market, and that will no doubt soon become widely popular with bathers. It is a collapsible bathing cabin. In collapsed form it is no larger than a shopping bag.

PAN-ARABIAN SOLUTION OF PALESTINE PROBLEM

Iraq Saudi Arabia And Yemen Suggest Plan Of Independent State Maintaining Present Ratio Of Population

A new proposal for the solution of the Palestine problem has been advanced by the Iraq Government on behalf of itself and the Government of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, says the Jerusalem correspondent of the "New York Times"

This proposal was brought to Palestine by an official messenger from Iraq and was submitted to Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, president of the Palestine Arab Defence party, who approved it immediately Copies were also sent to Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, now residing in Egypt, who was a member of the now defunct Arab High Committee, and to Haj Amin el Husseini Mufta of Jerusalem, who is now living in exile in Lebanon.

The three governments propose the following as a basic for negotiations:

1. Palestine, without Trans-Jordan is to become an independent State with the people in Palestine as the trustees of this State;

2 The present ratio of population between Jews and Arabs is to remain as a permanent proportion between these two communities; (This means the virtually complete stoppage of Jewish in migration.)

3. The implementing of the scheme for the solution of the Palestine problem is to take ten years and during this period Britain alone is to rule the country and see that the scheme is carried out

4 Representative government is to be established in proportion to the numbers of representative communities;

5. All Palestinians irrespective of race or religion, are to have equal civil and political rights;

6. Arabs are to have full municipal autonomy in their areas and Jews are to enjoy the same autonomy in Jewish areas;

7. Moslem, Christian and Jewish communities are each to have complete independence in their communal affairs;

8. England is to remain permanently as the protector of the interests of all minorities in the country.

9. A treaty is to be signed between Palestine and Britain that will guarantee the British Empire's strategic and commercial interests in Palestine.

WOULD BEGIN NEGOTIATION

If these proposals are approved by leaders of all the Arab parties in Palestine, then the representatives of the Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen Government will begin negotiations with the British Government on behalf of the Palestinian Arabs.

It appears, however, that Haj Amin will not agree to any negotiations unless he personally is one of the negotiators. Two Iraq representatives have therefore proceeded to Lebanon where they will try to persuade the Mufti to accept the proposals and authorize the governments to negotiate.

Ibn Saud, Ruler of Arabia.

It is reported here that a large number of members of the British Houses of Commons and Lords and some members of the British Cabinet are highly in favour of these proposals. The British Ambassador at Baghdad has been in close touch with the Iraq Government with which he has discussed these proposals.

Because of the enmity between Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan and Haj Amin, the former was ignored regarding the proposals. He was neither consulted nor was a copy of the proposals sent to him. The Arab extremists consider the Emir a moderate and since extremism has the upper hand in Palestine, he remains without a party.

OPPOSED BY ZIONISTS

It goes without saying that the Zionists will never accept these proposals since they shatter all the Zionist aims. Highly placed Arabs, however, have said that if the Palestine Arab leaders accept the proposals the Iraq government is certain that the British Government will impose them on the Jews.

Violent outbreaks continued today. A bus load of Arab employees of the government survey department, proceeding from Jaffa to Tel Aviv early this morning, was fired on by three unidentified Jews, but as the passengers immediately fell to the floor all but one escaped injury. The British police who were escorting the bus fired on the assailants but the latter escaped.

This evening a bomb exploded in an abandoned automobile near a Jewish hotel in Tel Aviv injuring twenty-one persons. Seven were taken to a hospital.

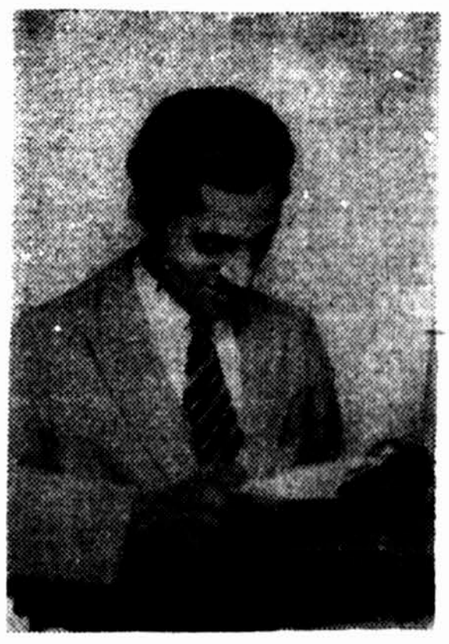
British troops are now engaged in searching operations in Arab villages in the north, which are held to be the base of most of the terroristic activities in the country. In the course of the last two days 1,700 Arabs have been detained and forty-four houses demolished

In spite of sporadic attempts at retaliation against Arab terrorism, the majority of the Jewish population is still strongly opposed to reprisals in any form. However, in view of the ever-increasing activities of terrorists and the difficulty encountered by the British forces in restoring law and order, voluntary mobilization of men and money has become a watchword of the Jewish population.

The position in many Jewish colonies has become almost unbearable, since the same man who works during the day in the fields must stand guard at night against possible attacks. The Jewish Farmers Association was the first to appeal to its members to aid the calonists, especially in the Galilee district where the settlers have had the most difficult time.

The Jewish Labour Federation has also called on its members to proceed to the colonizing outposts for co-operation in labour and defence. At the same time a campaign has been opened in the Hebrew press along similar lines.

In an attempt to learn how easy it would be for civilisation to change from the natural 24-hour cycle to a "28-hour day," these two scientists of the University of Chicago, Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman (left) and Bruce Richardson lived for more than a month in mammoth cave at Keystone. In the chill, damp atmosphere of the great cavern, the scientists found that after a month they still reacted to the normal 24-hour schedule, being awake in the daytime and getting sleepy at night. They are shown here enjoying a hearty meal during their retreat.



THE LATE MR. RANGA RAO DESHPANDE, B.A., LL.B.

(From A Correspondent).

The sad and premature demise of Mr. Ranga Rao Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., on 30th July last, at Hyderabad (Dn.), came as a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Ranga Rao started life at Hyderabad after obtaining the degrees at the Fergusson and Law Colleges, Poona. He had endeared himself to his class-fellows and professors by his talents as a star musician and as a good organizer of the many socials that fell in throughout the year.

Young, energetic and amiable, he soon collected a hoard of admirers and it was a great pleasure to spend many happy evenings in his company. Having no taste for the lawyer's profession he thirsted after music and spent his time in pursuit of this exquisite art.

He started on a tour and gave fine recitals of Indian music at Madras, Coonoor and Ooty. The Press paid him a glowing tribute for his talents as a rising musician and wished him a great future.

His rich, sonorous voice kept the audience in entrancing mood throughout the "baithak."

In recent years he was associated with Srimati Hirabai Barodekar (for whom his respect was proverbial) in her periodical visits to the Dominions.

Besides taking active part in the proceedings of the various music conferences, he also made a good debut as an actor at Bombay on a Marathi stage set up by Srimati Hirabai.

He was hardly 40 years old at the time of his death.

NOW
HE SMILES!
CASTOPHENE, a gentle laxative in a chocolate coating, relieves headache and nervous depression. It does not harm weak sensitive intestines, and acts quickly and thoroughly. For children and adults.
Castophene
KEEPS HIS SMILE!
CASTOPHENE MFG. Co., P. O. Box 88, KARACHI.

The Ahad Nameh

No. 1

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!

This copy of the diploma, written personally by the Commander of the Faithful 'Alib. Abi Talib (may God be pleased with him!), was transcribed on a piece of red vellum.

This is the letter from the Apostle of God (may God bless him and assoil him) to the freedman Farrukh b. Shakhsan, brother of Salman Farsi (may God be pleased with him!), and to his family and posterity that he may have, as long as they exist, regardless of which of them will turn Moslem or will remain faithful to his (original) creed.

Peace of God be upon you! Verily God has ordered me to say: There is no deity but God, the One, Who has no companion! And I repeat this and have ordered the people to repeat it. The created world is the creation of God, the whole power belongs to Him, Who creates the people, and makes them live and then makes them die and decompose. He is the refuge, but everything ceases and disappears. "Every body has to taste death."* There is no possibility to oppose the will of God, no possibility of infringement of His authority. There are no limits to His greatness. He has no equal in His kingdom. Praise be to the King of the heavens and earth Who turns the things as He wishes and increases His creations as much as He desires. Praise be to the One Who cannot be (sufficiently) eulogised by the praises of those able to speak or cannot be imagined by the thought of the thinkers. He is the One Who opens His book with glorifications and makes it His own remembrance, accepting thanks from His slaves. His glory cannot be measured by any one. And whoever praises God and testifies that there is no deity except God, he will be in peace, in protection, in safety and chastity. O men, be faithful to your Lord and remember about the day of the destruction of the earth and of the breathing of fire from hell, the day of the great horror and repentance, and of the appearance before the Lord of the Worlds. I order you in the same way as (other) Prophets used to do, to inquire about the 'Great News,' and to learn it after some time. Whoever believes sincerely in what was inspired unto me from my Lord, he will receive the reward which we receive. He will be pious in this world and attain happiness in the Paradise of the Delight, with angels, servants of God, and the prophets, His apostles. And he will gain safety and freedom from hell.

This is what God promised to the faithful, and verily God has mercy upon whom He pleases. He is the All-knowing, the Wise, severely chastising those who disobey Him, but also Merciful. Forgiving. When this Koran descendeth to me on the hill, I saw it (the hill) lowering and cracking for the fear of God. Whoever does not believe in it, he is one of sinners, but who believes in God, His religion and prophets, he attains to the degree of those who come victorious.

This is my letter: verily upon him (i.e., Farrukh b. Shakhsan) is the protection of God, also upon his sons, with regard to their lives, property in the lands in which they live, plains or hills;

*The Koran. The same expression is found in the Suras III, 182, XXI, 36, and XXIX, 57.

(Continued From Page 1)

"Ahad Nameh" and Dastur Dinyar. Mr. J. E. Saklatwalla also has thrown a good deal of valuable light on the Dastur in his pamphlet entitled "Salman Pak or Dastur Dinyar."

I give below Mr. G. K. Nariman's English translation of the great "Ahad Nameh," while a photographic reproduction of the Mss. of the "Ahad Nameh" in the possession of Mr. N. F. Mama appears elsewhere in this issue.

as well as freedom of use of the wells and pastures which they possess. They must not be treated unjustly or oppressed. And those to whom this my letter will be read, must protect them (i.e., the Zoroastrians), leave them free, and prevent the offences from others, and not show hostility to them by insult or by using force.

I abolished for them the special shaving (of the head), the wearing of the "zunnar," as well as paying taxes, to the day of Resurrection, together with other restrictions and burdens.

They are entirely free in their possession of fire-temples as well as the landed and other property attached to the latter No one also should restrict them in the use of rich dress, the use of stirrups, construction of buildings or stables, performing burials, or observing anything which is accepted in their religion or sects. They must be treated better than all other (non-Muhammadan) peoples under protection. Verily the reward of Salman (may God be pleased with him!) is obligatory upon every faithful (may God have mercy upon them!).

And it was said in the revelation received by me that the Paradise more impatiently desires the presence of Salman than Salman wishes to go there. Really he is my intimate friend and adviser to the Prophet of God (may God bless him and assoil him), as well as to (all) Muslims. 'Salman is one of our family.'

No one shall oppose this my will, regarding what I have ordered as to protection and freedom of the co-religionists of Salman and their posterity, irrespective of the fact whether they embrace Islam or remain in their ancient creed. Whoever obeys this my command he will gain the pleasure of God, but those who mayhap disobey God and His Prophet, will be accursed to the day of Resurrection.

Who is generous to them, is generous to me, and he will receive naught but good from God. And who offends them, offends me, and I will be his enemy on the day of Judgment. His punishment is the fire of hell, I withdraw my protection from him. Peace of God be upon you, compliments to you.

'Ali ibn Abi Talib wrote (this) by order of the Prophet of God (may God bless and assoil him!), in the presence of Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman, Talha, Zubayr, 'Abdu'r-Rahman b. 'Auf, Salman, Abu Dharr, 'Ammar, Suhayb, Bilal, Migdad b. al-Aswad and a number of other faithful (may God be pleased with them and with all companions of the Prophet!) This is the (impression of the) seal which was on the shoulder of the Arabian Prophet Muhammad al-Qurayshi.

Place Of The Seal Of Muhammad

No. 2

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!

The late Mr. G. K. Nariman (1873-1933), translator of the "Ahad Nameh" into English.

This is the rescript of the Commander of the Faithful, 'Ali ibn Abi Talib to Bahram Shad b. Khiradars, the Zoroastrian, who was in charge of the religious affairs of his community, as well as to his family in general, the descendants of Adharbad, son of Adarbad Marispand the Persian.

Verily I made you safe with regard to your lives, property, wives and posterity. I granted you the promise of God and His protection, as well as the protection of His Prophet (may God bless and assoil him!), and ordered those amongst the Muhammadans, faithful to their creed, who obey God and His Prophet; also the rulers of provinces, the commanders of the troops, fighting in our cause of God, and the commanders of the garrisons in the frontier regions, to the effect that they must protect and defend you, and show you kindness and goodwill, and remove oppression on you. I have abolished capitation tax payable by yourselves, your children and their descendants; also the royalties from your cattle and cows. I made you absolute masters of the houses (i.e., fire-temples) which are built for yourselves all endowments of properties, land and estates belonging to them as well as of other grants, and offerings to them and their necessary repairs.

I also sanction the custom, current amongst your community, according to which every man adhering to the Zoroastrian religion pays yearly, as a tax ("Jaziya"), one "dirham" to the headman from amongst yourselves who is charged with the (religious) authority over his community as well as adjudicates the causes which arise between them.

I made the (inheritable) property of those belonging to the Zoroastrian creed, but themselves of mixed birth, to pass to the religious head of your community when I heard the Apostle of God saying: 'The people descending from the parents of two religions do not inherit.'

All this I said to you when I satisfied myself as to your position in your community and chieftainship over it; also that your remaining in this dignity conduces to their benefit. And I decided this when I realized concerning your sincerity in counsel, your devotion and affection for the people of your religion.

And it behoves the faithful men and women professing Islam, that they should defend Bahram Shad Khiradars, the Zoroastrian, concerning whatever is perpetuated of their (Zoroastrians'), customs; and that they should not impose claims of their own invention, or restriction whatever; that they must be generous to the generous amongst the Zoroastrians and condone their faults; that they should never, as long as the Zoroastrians exist, demand the capitation taxes from them; that they (the Moslems) should not compel them (the Zoroastrians) to change their religion in accordance with the word of God, the Blessed, the Most High (the Koran, II, 257): 'There is no compulsion in matters religious but only explanation (of the difference between) the right way and error.'

Let, therefore, all Moslems act according to this my order and execute my will concerning them (the Zoroastrians) and their posterity, whether they become Moslem or hold fast to their religion. Whoever accepts my order con-

(Continued on Page 54)

WHENEVER I FEEL A COLD COMING ON, I TAKE
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

Should Children Do What They Like?

How New Principle Of "Discipline By Consent Rather Than By Coercion" Is Working In British Experimental School

Says one parent to another, "I've taken the plunge—I've decided to send John to one of these 'new' school." Answers the second, "What, one of these crank places where boys kick the headmaster and needn't do any work unless they feel like it?"

"Something like that." admits the first.

"Well, you're a brave man, that's all I can say," says the second.

Possibly parent number one is a brave man. Probably parent number two would like to be. For he has no reason to doubt the common sense of parent number one. and. for all he knows, there may be something in all this "crank school" business. (writes Mr. Charles Gordon in the "News Chronicle").

He knows, as everyone knows, that an experimental bogey-man has been let loose in the education world, a bogey-man who tweaks the toes of tradition, declares the child to be more deserving of respect than its mentor and is excessively rude about the team-spirit and the O.T.C

The name of the bogey-man is New Education, and to-day he carries out his revolutionary principles in over 50 schools in this country. "Co-operation rather than competition," is his battle-cry, "discipline by consent rather than by coercion"

What do you think, parents of children, who have yourselves been educated traditionally, yourselves disciplined by stick and order mark?

Would you send your child to a school which gave him free rein to develop his personality, which did not punish him, which transferred responsibility from adult to youngster?

Do you believe that the chaotic world is the outcome of faulty education? This was the belief that informed a small group of people in 1915, which made them found the New Education Fellowship, an international body which aimed then, as it aims to-day, to produce a future generation whose qualities will be tolerance. co-operation and gentleness

To this Fellowship practically every modern school in England belongs. This is the body of "cranks" into whose hands we may, if we choose, commit our youngsters.

"And what happens to our children when we do send them?"

Here, briefly, is what would happen in a selected few of such schools.

Number 1. The largest and oldest co-educational school in England, founded 40 years ago on the principle of "learning by doing." Children aged 6-18, divided into three sections. First, Montessori; second, general course: third, specialised subjects

Girls and boys have separate dormitories, work together, have own council to manage school affairs. No fagging, but shared duties. Regular classroom hours, but physical health the basis of education.

Sex freely explained classes in sex, marriage and parentage held for older children. Religion unsectarian, presented to "bring out those principles on which there is general agreement rather than the things on which there is difference."

Number 2. Large experimental school in West of England. Founded 1925 as part of a general plan to reconstruct rural life and industry. School claims (a) that traditional education is crude and that the system of marks, punishment, reward and competition do not produce results claimed, and (b) that the traditional school opposes the social changes necessary to save civilisation.

Teachers are "on the children's side," authority in conventional sense being absent. Child coming to the school after being at another declared that it was the first time she had faced a teacher without a sense of guilt. Children miss lessons if they feel like it and can show good reason. If reasons given are continuously unsatisfactory there will be punishment of admission to next class being refused.

Every child has own bed sitting-room, freedom, voice in school affairs. Aim of school to "produce a miniature copy of the world as we would love to have it."

Number 3. A school for boys founded by the Society of Friends in 1890. Stands on the right of "left" schools, but holds to Quaker belief in the inherent goodness of children and value of personality. Punishment mild, never corporal. Restraint mild.

The individual, it is held, is more important than the system—if, therefore, the system fails to produce the happy, readily obedient boy in any one case special methods are resorted to. There is no self-government, but boys sit on School Council, manage committees, societies, groups.

Guiding principle—trained intelligence, i.e., while free expression is welcomed, no child, it is felt, can develop the best ideas without guidance.

Number 4. A girls' school run on the Adler theory of individual psychology and the will to power. "Joy in achievement" sounds keynote of system—the child is only fully effective through joy, therefore spirit of happy leisure is carried into classroom.

Element of fear and competition removed by absence of marks, prizes, internal exams. Large freedom of subject choice left to the child.

Number 5. Most progressive co-educational school in the country. Fundamental belief in completely free expression of child ego—"if left free it will express itself in love and creation; if suppressed it will find a way out in destruction, hate . . . ." Respect is commonly demanded by adults of children because they (adults) are afraid of being found out.

School has own parliament, governs itself, tries delinquents by own jury. Headmaster has seat in parliament, but cannot make laws by himself. Girl, aged 11, made law, "We may swear within school boundaries, but not in the town—the townspeople don't yet know that swearing doesn't matter." Class attendance is purely voluntary, and is found to be numerous. "We are not interested in what a child knows, only in what it is"

Most modern schools use variations or modifications of Dalton and Project Plans. Dalton Plan assigns children weekly or monthly work to be completed on child's own responsibility. Project based upon reasoning technique, recognises only cause of study to be child's demand to solve certain problems.

Well, parents, there are five of the bogeys. What do you think?

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The Ahad Nameh

(Continued From Page 53)

cerning them he will gain the pleasure of God and His Prophets; and whoso revolts against it or opposes it or acts against it will incur the wrath of God and His Prophet; he will antagonise me and become my adversary and will remain in this enmity and rebellion to the day of Resurrection. Peace be upon you, may the Lord have mercy upon you!

This letter was written by his ('Ali's') son Husayn b. 'Ali b. Abi Talib (may God ennoble him) in the month of Rajab, the year 39 of the Hijrat (emigration) of the Arabian Prophet (prayers and God's peace be unto him).

No. 3

This is the covenant granted by the Commander of the Faithful 'Ali ibn Abi Talib (may God be pleased with him!)

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, whose help we invoke! Bring Thou the matter to a successful close!

This rescript was written by orders of Ali b. Abi Talib for the benefit of the descendants of Adarbad Marispand, as well as of his posterity:

I have made you safe, and hereby I give a written promise on behalf of God, His Prophet (peace be unto him and myself). I sanction the authority and headmanship which belonged to your family, and which shall pass to your descendants.

I give orders to the entire Muhammadan community, to women and men who profess Islam, to the administrative officials and governors of the cities, kings, military chiefs, officials of frontier provinces, to the effect that: they must treat well yourself and your descendants, not to claim from you (Jaziya) taxes, to preserve the authority and chieftainship to you and your descendants, to keep oppression away from you, not to claim taxes for your lands and landed property, nor royalties on your cattle or cows, to consider it incumbent on them to have respect for you to leave your authority absolute in judgment of your co-religionists to confirm your claim if an yearly contribution of one silver 'dirham' by every individual co-religionist was your custom, to leave the vast properties in connection with, in accordance with custom, fire-temples in your control. They (Muhammadans) must forgive you your errors and not modify the rights and privileges of their (Zoroastrian) community. They (Muhammadans) must show all possible benevolence towards you.

As your position has been ascertained and as your authority (over Zoroastrians) and loyalty (to the Muhammadan government) I regard as correct, I have given this covenant (agreement) in order that all Muslims should look upon it as my verdict and regard it as my will. They must cease taking the 'Jaziya' from them (Zoroastrians) and their descendants, and should treat them kindly, both in case they remain faithful to their own religion, or embrace Islam.

Whoever accepts this order and observes my exhortation concerning them (Zoroastrians), he will deserve benevolence of God and the Prophet. Whoso opposes it, and will not treat them (Zoroastrians) well, will bring upon himself the wrath and disgrace of God and the Prophet, and will show hostility to myself.

Peace of God be upon you, may God pardon you.

This covenant was written by Husayn b. Ali b. Abi Talib, by order of the Commander of the Faithful, 'Ali b. Abi Talib', in the month of Rajab of the year 39 of the Hijrat or migration of the Apostle of God, Muhammad Arabi al-Ummi al-Qurayshi al-Hashimi (may God bless him and his family).

Praise be to God, the Lord of the worlds, our master Muhammad and his family, as well as all his companions.

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Mystery Men Of The Himalayas

Do The "Abominable Snowmen" Really Exist?

We have all heard of the "Abominable Snowmen" of the Himalayas—strange primitive creatures whose footprints are said to have been seen in the snow. This legend—or whatever it may be—is current, too, in Tibet. Mr. John Hanbury-Tracy tells us in "Black Rover of Tibet" (Muller, 12s. 6d.) that he came across it near the La Gen pass, (writes a reviewer in John O' London's Weekly.") His party were struggling through deep snow at about 16,000 ft. when they saw some remarkable tracks:—

"They were so large and so peculiarly place that we turned aside to examine them closely. There were five sets, emerging from a gully down a tremendously steep slope to the valley floor. . . . They were definitely two-footed tracks, and astonishingly like those of barefooted men. Ron placed his outsize boot in one; it was overlapped by the imprint by more than an inch."

The "Mountain Men"

It is just possible, says Mr. Hanbury-Tracy that they were made by snow-leopards, with the hind feet placed exactly in the fore-feet and enlarged by skidding. But snow-leopard are solitary animals. Nor are there bears in this district. Some of the coolies maintained that the tracks were made by the "Mountain Men":—

"On further inquiry it was said that the Mountain Men were a distinct race living among the higher peaks; there was no doubt of their existence. One coolie claimed to have actually seen one; something like a human being, covered with long hair. But they were rare...."

Mr. Hanbury-Tracy admits that the tracks puzzled him. "If some as yet unknown species of anthropoid does exist at those bleak heights—well, after all, why not?" At the moment one can merely say that the tracks are made by "some persons unknown."

"Ittali And Abbasin"

News from the outside world penetrates slowly into Tibet. Mr. Hanbury-Tracy and his friend, Mr. Ronald Kaulback, had been in the country a year before they established contact with India through some traders.—

"Was there a war of any sort? No, they said serenely. India had no news, although there was some talk of a war between Ittali and Abbasin, wherever those places might be. But it was of no great matter, it did not concern sahibs or the people of Hind. And that was that. Months later we realized that the peace of Europe had been rocked to its very foundations; here in Kham, the whole affair was less than a passing cloud."

Later on they heard rumours that the Big Rajah of Belait—King George V—was dead. Another chance-met party of traders said that the news had recently come through from Lhasa, the capital of Tibet:—

"Yes, it was definite....We had not been sure of the previous rumour; it might have been mere bazaar talk. It was not till the end of the year that we realized the news was more than six months late."

The Cinema Show

Such things as films are practically unknown in Tibet. One of the traders, however, who brought news of the Italian-Abyssinian war also produced a gramophone, and, greatest marvel of all, a cinematograph. Its period may be judged by the fact that it was referred to as the "Bioscope"! Nevertheless, a show as given:—

"A crowd of peasants was admitted. Surai-u-Din manned the crank. "Sabchiz taire hai?" (Everything ready?) and the great show was on: fitfully the dynamo produced light, shakily the pictures danced on the off-white sheet and widly the audience applauded. The films, mostly of French extraction, vintage 1910 and highly hilarious often jumped fantastically from scene to scene, leaving bewildering gaps in the theme. Occasionally there were halts for repairs when a film became inextricably tangled in the machinery."

At the end the films received a wildly enthusiastic reception. For there seems to be nothing of the "impassive Oriental" about the Tibetan. He is, says Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, a simple, life-loving soul, "revealing in broad humour of a schoolboy nature; unwashed, unkempt, working always in the open with simple tools, gay, sad, or frightened with the simplicity of a child, and like a child believing in spirits, hobgoblins, and demons all round him, in the trees, in the rivers, and in his towering awe-inspiring mountains."

A Troublesome Beard

His sense of humour is apt to take unexpected forms. When the Englishmen visited the monastery of Sangacho Dzong, they were entertained by the Lama, known as Sera Geshi. They salaamed to the old gentleman,

"and as I bowed over his hand he suddenly gave my beard, which was sprouting nicely by now, a tremendous tweak! I was taken completely by surprise. It was as though an archbishop had punched one in the ribs during a service. I looked up and old Sera Geshi was chuckling with delight, his own white beard waving in the wind. We went off shaking with laughter. Even if it was a lost world, there was one not-so-young schoolboy among its high priests."

This beard was later to cause more trouble and lead to the Englishmen's arrest. The local head-man argued to himself that since no sahib wears a beard, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy must be a Russian, and therefore a spy. Further, they were dressed in Tibetan clothes, so must be attempting a disguise; without doubt they were Uruss. But in the end, everything was straightened out and the weary days of waiting were over. As Mr. Hanbury-Tracy says, a good half of exploration consists of waiting.

Points Of Etiquette

Etiquette in Tibet presents certain difficulties. In one of the first villages the party passed through, an old man paused in his work to stick his tongue out at Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, "with an imbecile expression":—

"I assumed he was suffering from senile decay, and carefully took no notice.

'Look pleasant,' said Ron. 'He's saying how-d'you-do.'

Recovering from my surprise, I returned the salute.

'No, no, Ron expostulated. 'You musn't do it yourself. It expresses respect to a superior.'

Life in Tibet, I reflected, evidently bristled with social pitfalls."

There is a complicated etiquette, too, in the giving of presents, and "to come empty-handed on a visit to an official is to be classed automatically as a man of the lowest sort.' Polite salutations may continue for an hour or more, to the accompaniment of tea mixed with butter, soda, and salt:—

"This startling but invigorating brew formed a staple part of our diet in Tibet. The butter should be of a certain vintage if the mixture is to be up to standard. To appreciate it you should banish your pre-conceived notions of tea and reflect that you are drinking rich salty soup. Then it is excellent."

A Bath In The Kettle

On one occasion Mr. Hanbury-Tracy and Mr. Kaulback found a new use for a monastery tea-kettle. This was normally employed in providing tea for the people at festival times—but the mad Englishmen had hot baths in it!

"The "tea-pot" was only just wide enough for one's hips, but wider at the bottom, so that the occupant would have to squat doubled up in it to the neck; in a cloud of steam, with the fire close by, the bather looked like an unfortunate missionary being stewed for a cannibal feast."

Altogether, in spite of heat and cold and uncomfortable saddles and delays and vexations and the eternal turnips, a good time sums to have been had by all—and they found their Black River the Salween, plunging "sullenly into a shadow-black gorge."....This is a travel book of great merit, lively, vivid, and a pleasure to read.

Why Is Poison Gas So Dreaded?

So many gruesome predictions have been made about the lot of the civilian population in the next war that Dr. James Kendall, who is Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh University, has been moved to write a luciel and cognet little book to reassure. It is aptly entitled 'Breathe Freely! The Truth About Poison Gas.". That the aerial bombardment of great towns is capable of causing great damage and loss of life Professor Kendall does not deny, but the worst havoc, he thinks, will not be caused by gas bombs. Incendiary and high explosive bombs are far more deadly. The deadliest poison gas is not chlorine, nor phosgene, nor mustard gas, but panic, which many people who ought to know better are doing their best to generate. In this connection he severely takes to task Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Bertrand Russell, and the Cambridge Anti-War Group of scientists whom he charges with deliberately playing the part of Fat Boys who make up for their ignorance of chemistry from the rich resources of their imaginations.

FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN

As a weapon in the field, Professor Kendan tells us, chemical warfare can be defended—in so far as any weapon is morally defensible—as comparatively humane, for it obtains the maximum of military effect with the minimum of suffering to the victims. It knocks out, but comparatively seldom kills, and never, strictly speaking, maims. As an aerial bombing device, it is, if not negligible, of minor importance. An interesting psychological question, therefore, arises:—

Why is chemical warfare regarded by the public, and by professional soldiers also, as peculiarly fearful and diabolical, which older forms of warfare, much more horrible in their results, are accepted calmy by the public as part of the inevitable burden of war and proclaimed by professional soldiers to be quite gentlemanly? The reason is perfectly simple. It is the instinctive dread and dislike of mankind for what is novel, what is mysterious, what is unknown. It is the fright and hatred of ignorance.

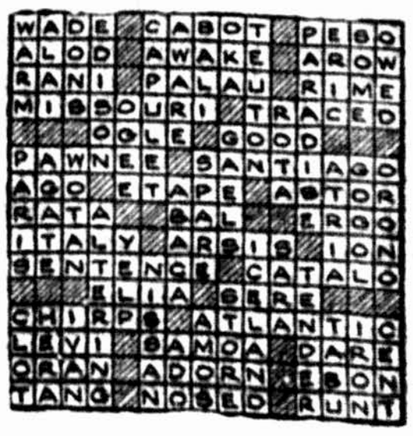
THE "DEW OF DEATH"

Gunpowder, as we know from Shakespeare, encountered the same prejudice, and the Chevalier Bayard always excepted musketeers from the chivalrous treatment for which he was celebrated. For the chemist, secure in his knowledge, chemical warfare has no special terrors. He knows very nearly the whole possible range of poison combinations and that there is no such thing as a super-gas or 'dew of death' endowed with miraculous lethal power.

Spain and China have recently furnished proof of the inability of aerial bombardment, even with high explosive and incendiary bombs, to force a military decision.

In spite of continual air-raids in Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia by insurgent 'planes, none of these cities is yet a mass of uninhabitable ruins.....The Japanese subjected Shanghai to frequent bombardment from the air for eleven weeks, but it was old-fashioned infantry fighting that finally captured the city. No decisive results have ever yet followed, indeed, the bombing of towns in any war. As Marshal Foch has said, "You cannot scare a great nation into submission by destroying its capital cities."

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I won't marry you; and do you know why?"

"No; I can't think."

"That's why."

* * * *

Client: "Why; it's outrageous! You're taking 75 per cent. of the money."

Lawer: "Well; my skill, legal training and experiment got you the money."

Client. "But I was the Victim!"

Lawyer: "Bosh; anybody could get hit by a car!"

* * * *

Conjurer: "Now, my next trick requires a watch—can any gentleman in the audience lend me one?"

Voice: "Will the pawnticket do?"

* * * *

The teacher was taking a class of boys, and said reprovingly: "John McTavish, your mouth is open."

"I ken," said John. "I opened it masel'."

* * * *

Vocalist: "Oh, doctor, I've lost my voice.

Do you think you could get it back for me?"

Doctor: "Yes. I could—but my country comes first."

* * * *

Shopper: "How much for this overcoat?"

Assistant: "Three guineas."

"I would like something a little dearer."

"Then shall we say five guineas?"

* * * *

"John, I found this letter in your coat pocket. I asked you to post it a month ago."

"Yes, I remember. I took that coat off for you to stitch a button on, and it isn't on yet."

* * * *

Sunday School Teacher: "What are heathens?"

Bright Boy: "Heathens are people who don't quarrel over religion."

* * * *

"Do you know the motive in that Russian composition they are playing?"

"By the sound of it I should think it was revenge."

* * * *

Cook: "This ice is hard to break, ma'am."

Employer: "Just imagine it's one of my best dinner dishes, Susan, and I'm sure it will come apart."

* * * *

Mother: "And how do you like your little flat?"

Newly-Married Daughter: "Well there's no room for complaint, Mother."

* * * *

"I'll go crazy if business doesn't get better; I'm up to my neck in debt."

Same here; and I'm much taller than you."

* * * *

Jane: "I had no idea Mr. Smith was a man of such lofty ambition and exalted ideas till last night."

Mary: "How did you find that out?"

Jane: "When he proposed to me."

* * * *

The nice old lady smiled at the little girl who had been left in charge of the cake shop.

"Don't you sometimes feel tempted to eat one of the cream buns, my dear?" she asked.

The little girl was quite shocked. "Of course not. That would be stealing. I only lick them."

* * *

He had to be coaxed to take his twice daily dose of cod liver oil, and a penny was put in a small bank each time he took it. When the bottle was finished his father solemnly opened the saving bank and counted the contents.

"Two and tenpence," he said "just the price of another bottle of cod liver oil."

They decided to marry, and walked into the manse. The clergyman performed the ceremony, and afterward gave the bridegroom a word or two of advice.

"Thank ye a thousand times, mon," the bridegroom returned fervently. "I'm awfu' sorry I canna pay ye as muckle as I was like.. sir, but—"

"That's all right—that's all right," interrupted the clergyman.

"If you tak me doon to your gas meter," continued the other, "I'll show ye hoo tae fix it so it winna register."

* * * *

She: "And that scar, Major. Did you get it during an engagement?"

He (absently): "No: the first week of our honeymoon!"

Wilkins, the owner of a boot-shop, sold a lot of his wares on credit, and soon found that money was not coming in as he expected.

"You'll have to call on them and demand cash," said his wife one day.

Wilkins sallied forth full of determination. He returned about an hour later.

"Well?" asked the wife.

"Nothing", Wilkins sadly murmured.

"Didn't Hawkins pay you?" she persisted.

"Hawkins pay me?" he echoed, hollowly. "Why, he kicked me out with my own boots".

* * * *

First Girl: "The man I marry must be a man who is easily pleased."

Second Girl: "Don't worry, dear; that's the kind you'll get."

"Now, children," said the teacher, "to-day's lesson will be about the monkey, and you must all pay attention to me and look at me to understand."

* * * *

A Bishop was accosted in a railway carriage by a reveller, who said: "You think you know everything, but I'll tell you two things you don't know."

"Very likely," said the Bishop. "What are they?"

"I'm your cook's husband and I'm wearing your shirt."

* * * *

"George, order a mousetrap on your way home to-night."

"But we've got a mousetrap, dear."

"I know. But there's a mouse in that one."

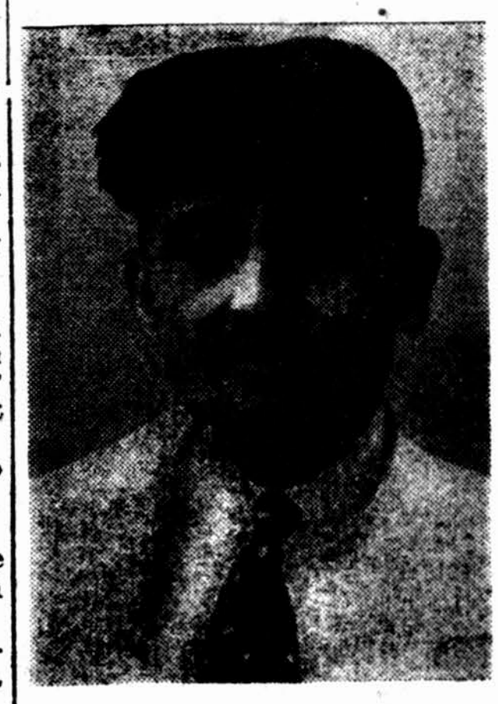
Our Humorist At Large

"I say, is Mr. Godfrey down theyah?"

"Yairs, but 'e won't see nobody unless you 'ave an appointment."

"Yesterday I imitated the roar of a lion so well that I made a crowd of people scuttle off, and at midnight I imitated the sound of a cock crowing so perfectly that the sun rose."

Boy: "You should write the 500 lines, not me. If I make errors you can't be teaching me properly."



The late Mr. N. W. Hirwe, a member of the staff of the Royal Institute of Science, Chemistry Department, whose death took place on the 11th August. Mr. Hirwe was a popular teacher and an able research guide. He contributed largely towards advancing research in Organic Chemistry and was author of 20 publications.

Pepys Completely Overhauled

New Edition With Many Unpublished Passages

The diary of Samuel Pepys has been transcribed completely for the first time by the Pepysian Librarian at Magdalene College, Cambridge, Mr. F. McD. C. Turner. For eight years he has been at work on the six volumes of closely written shorthand, containing one and a quarter million words, writes the Cambridge correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"The new edition," he told me, "will not be completely unexpurgated. The omissions have been made by the publishers in consultation with the college, and I have been asked for and I have given my advice about them. The whole diary has been transcribed, and that the two earlier editors did not attempt. There are entries in the diary which they did not touch. These, the most indelicate, were made by Pepys in a sort of pidgin language, a mixture of French, Spanish, and Latin. The psychological reasons for this deliberate obscurity in a diary guarded by shorthand cannot be analysed. We cannot explain with certainty why Pepys wrote the shorthand.

"Although the new edition of the diary will not be complete, it will be found to contain much that is new. For the new text I made a study of the system of shorthand used by Pepys, and there were difficulties that made the task irksome. When I did get to work on the diary I found that the system was not perfectly understood by my two predecessors and that there were many errors in the text. There is hardly a printed page on which correction has not been made. The diary covers but ten years in early manhood of a long life.

"Living with the Pepys Library and working on the diary for eight years," said Mr. Turner, "my admiration for the man has grown into something very like affection."

"Prayers"

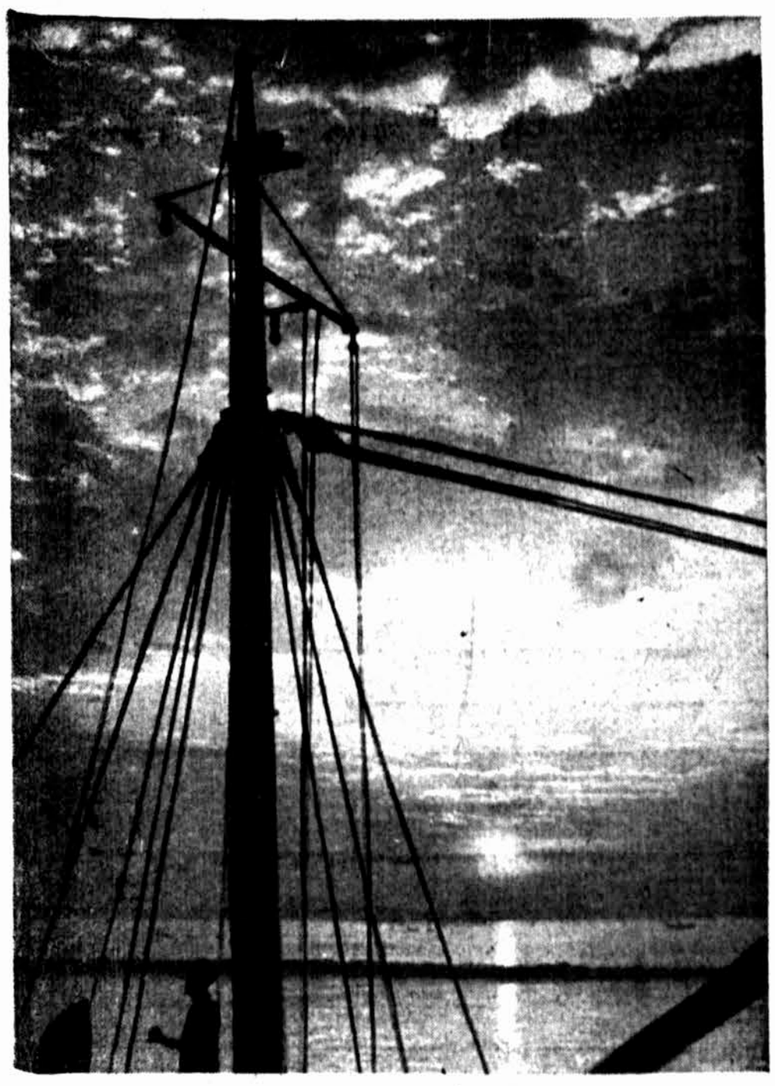
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

A Temple Procession.

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

'MOTHER EARTH'

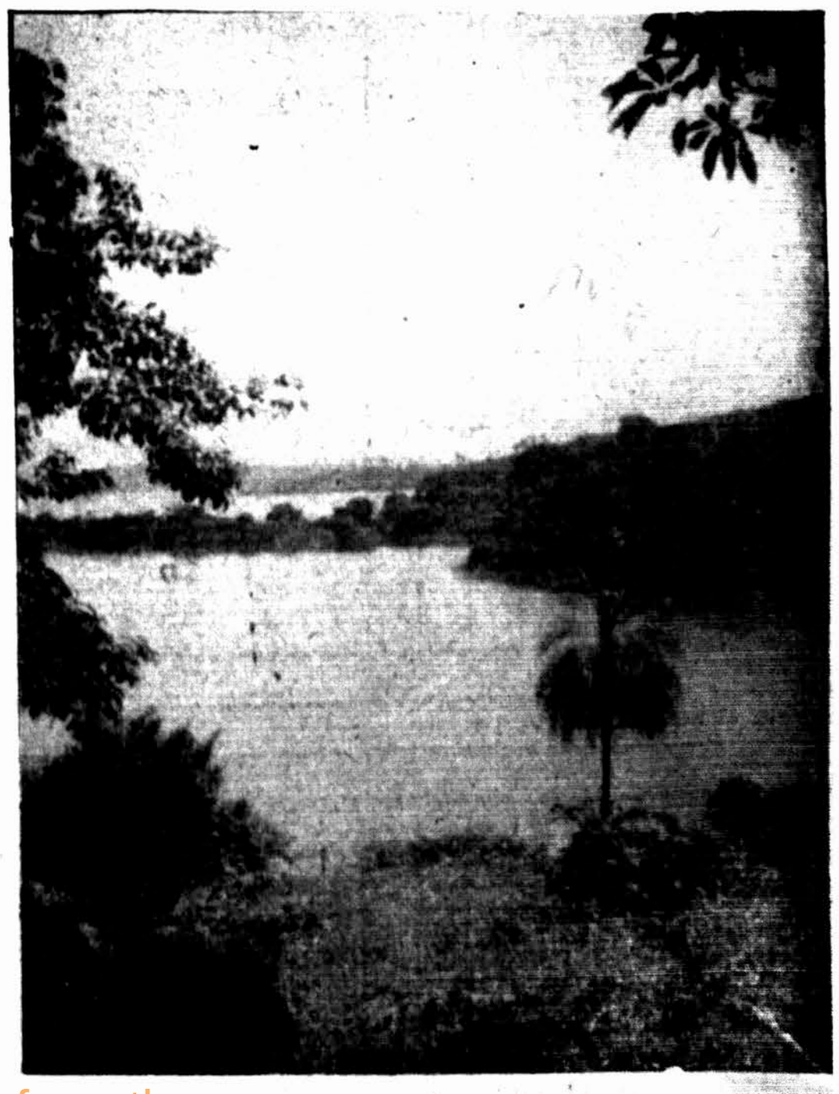
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).



LEFT:—Sunrise at Ballard Pier.

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

RIGHT:—Vihar Lake.



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